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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,689—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1896.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	16th May.
			FRIDAY. 5 P. M.
† GANGES.....	4206	T. F. Creery.....	22nd May.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	I. H. Moule	29th "
† SUTLEJ	4305	A. Symons.....	5th June.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Cowern	12th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery.....	19th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5297	R. P. Briscoe	26th "
† SUTLEJ	4305	A. Symons	3rd July.
B.I. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7503	W. R. Andrews..	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4305	A. Symons	31st "

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Bombay, 28th April, 1896.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
POSEIDON.....	.....	3,878	550	1st June 1896

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MARIA VALERIE..	A. Fellner	4,295	350	7th June 1896
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen.....	4,351	350	7th July 1896

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.	
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SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June	"
CALEDONIEN ...	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July	"
MELBOURNE.....	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August	"

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
ERNEST-SIMONS...	Delacroix ...	5,707	4th June.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipat Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about th 19th May.

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FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
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FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S.S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, about the 28th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

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S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on or about 22nd May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S.S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 30th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Bombay, 15th May, 1896.

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FOR MAY, 1896.
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(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.)

THE Bombay and Karachi Depots of this SOCIETY, will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, it being a Public Holiday to be observed as the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

A. HILDEBRAND,
General Manager.

Bombay, 13th May, 1896.

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ON MONDAY, 8th June, commencing at 8 a.m., about 20 HORSES, the property of the RADHANPUR STATE, will be SOLD by AUCTION at RADHANPUR.

M. T. LYDE, Major,
Administrator, Radhanpur.

MATHERAN.

NOTICE.—Site No. 82, on the Map of Matheran will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Superintendent's Office, on the 30th May, 1896, at 11 a.m. A reserve price of Rs. 1,500 is put on this Plot and the sale is subject to confirmation by the Collector of Kolaba.

G. W. R. HAY, Bgde.-Surg.-Lt.-Col.,
Superintendent, Matheran.

Matheran, 12th May, 1896.

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2 VALENTINE LODGE. }
3 THE GROVE. } Do. do.
4 THE BOWER.

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Further particulars can be had from ANANT PRASAD BHAIYA at Elphinstone Hall, Mahabaleshwar.

RAMPERTAP HARBILAS.

Indore, 13th May, 1896.

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NOTICE is hereby given that LALJI DENSEY has contracted to SELL to our client Mr. MAHOMED BIN ARMED BIN HUBRAS. All that piece or parcel of Leasehold Salt Batty Ground, situate at Grant Road, within the Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 47, admeasuring 2479 1/2 square yards or thereabouts together with all buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward Nos. 2417, 2478, 2479, 2481, 2521 and 253, Street Nos. (1) 12 (2) (1) 14, 445 and 451, and bounded on the East by the Grant Road Cross Lane, on the West by the Salt Batty Ground of the Charitable Temples, on the North by the property of Ally Hasan, and on the South by the property of Parvatibai with the appurtenances to the same premises belonging. Any person or persons having any claim against or upon the said property or any part thereof either by way of purchase, mortgage, gift, lease, den, inheritance or otherwise howsoever should make the same known to the Undersigned, at their office, No. 11, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she or they would be precluded from claiming the same and the purchase would be completed without notice to such claims, if any, which shall then be considered to have been waived.—Dated at Bombay, this 13th day of May, 1896.

FRAMJI MOOS AND MEHTA,
Purchaser's Solicitors,

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Collector of Nasik, is prepared to receive Tenders for the undermentioned Farms of the Nasik District, for one year from the 1st August, 1896, to 31st July, 1897.

(1). Farm of the right of manufacture and retail of MAJUM, AMLI, GULKAND, and YAKUTI.

(2). Farm of the right to retail BHANG and GANJA.

2. The conditions of the Licenses will be the same as those prescribed in the existing Licenses and may be ascertained on application to the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, on any working day during office hours.

3. Tenders for each Farm separately should be submitted to the Collector not later than noon (official time) of MONDAY, the 6th July 1896.

4. Each Tender should distinctly specify the amount the Tenderer offers for the Farm and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (100) one hundred rupees.

5. Each Tender should be marked plainly on the cover with the words "Tender for."

6. The final acceptance of a Tender rests with the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, who is not bound to accept or give reasons for rejecting any Tender.

H. F. SILCOCK,
Collector of Nasik.

9th May, 1896.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Collector of Nasik is prepared to receive Tenders for the TODDY FARM of the Nasik District, for one year from 1st August 1896, to 31st July, 1897.

2. The conditions of the License will be the same as those prescribed in the existing License and may be ascertained on application to the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, on any working day during office hours.

3. Tenders for the Farm should be submitted to the Collector not later than noon (official time), on WEDNESDAY, the 8th July, 1896, and must be accompanied by a deposit of 100 (one hundred) rupees.

4. Tenders should be marked plainly on the cover with the words "Tenders for the Toddy Farm."

5. The Tenderer should distinctly specify the amount the Tenderer offers for the Farm.

6. The final acceptance of any Tender rests with the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, who is not bound to accept or to give reasons for rejecting any Tender.

H. F. SILCOCK,
Collector of Nasik.

11th May, 1896.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in the compound of Chunda Ramjee's Press, the undermentioned cottons on account of the concerned:—

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Bombay, 16th May, 1896.

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Bombay, 16th May, 1896.

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By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Head Office, Byculla, 1st May, 1896.

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

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IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

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FOR
1896.

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THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

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Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Lotoni Rosaliea to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend,—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep, but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month is falling near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bga, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the native themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At those times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

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Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100 2,775
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Southern India	1,000	500	500	15 520
Southern Maharatta	1,312	250	250	dvd Rs 124 297½
Spg. Mills, Ld...	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs 124 310
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Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50 1,450
Bombay Port Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct. 250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	1 230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	2,500	250	250	8 pr. ct. 310
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	100	10 10 pr. ct. 174
Jacob Roberts & Co. Ld	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct. 140
Kamp & Co....	1,000	100	175	21 375
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30 20
Mohamed Ismail Manufacturing Co	2,500	100	100	Nil —
Marcia & Co. Ld	5,000	100	100	dvd Rs15 180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct. 40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	— 60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance.	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct. 161
Phillips & Co. Ld	4,000	100	100	5 104
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25 620
Soondy & Co..	1,000	100	100	9 50
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	35	60 1,130
Thacker & Co.	1,000	500	100	7 140
Telephone Co.	9,900	25	100	dvd Rs1 29½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three-and-a-half per cent Reduced	110-12
Three-and-a-half per cent 1893	109-1
Municipal 6 percent. Debenture Loans ...	nom
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1873	nom
City of Paris Loan	nom
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond	109

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 17-7-6
Napoleons	Dollars ... nom
Gold Five-Franc Pieces ...	" nom
Bar Silver	" 94-2
Gold Leaf	" 27-14
Bar Gold, English (40 to 8th)	" 27-14
Bar Australian	" 27-12
Bar bombay	" 27-12
Bar Pekin	" 27-8

EXCHANGE

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	On demand	1s. 1 25-32d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1 25-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight	1s. 1 13-16d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 1 27-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 1 7-8d.
Do. Credits	3 Do. do.	1s. 1 7-8d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 1 29-32d.
Do. Documentary	3 Do. do.	1s. 1 29-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 1 15-16d.
France	2 Do. do.	146
Do.	4 Do. do.	1 16½
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	15 days	99
Mauritius	At sight	102
Do.	30 days	99 5-8
China	30 days	187

THE women of Cincinnati, having recovered their Luanimity after the passage of the Fosdic Anti-High Hat Bill, are now devoting their energy to getting even with the mon. A Bill is in the course of drafting which is to be introduced into the Ohio Legislature. It will contain the same provisions for the infliction of fine upon theatre-goers and managers as are contained in the Fosdick Bill. But it is not the men's headgear which offends These who will be affected, should the Bill become law, are men who are afflicted with a chronic thirst, [illegible] leaving their seats during the [illegible] by the new Bill the time [illegible] Tobacco-chewing will also be [illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Aryan Social Union, People's Free Reading Room and Library, Mr. Jiwraj Gowrishanker's address on "Primary Education," 8-30 p.m.

Mr. Twining's Concluding Entertainment, Tivoli Theatre, 5-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

P. and O. s. s. Ganges, with English mails of the 1st instant, due to arrive, noon.

Arya Samaj, Samaj Mandir Hall, Mr. Anna Mortand Joshi's address on "The 9th and 10th Principles of Arya Samaj," 4 p.m.

Theosophical Hall, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, Mr. Nasarvanji Framji Billimoria's lecture on "A Scientific explanation of the Rites and Ceremonies of the Zoroastrian Religion," 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Chyebassa entered the dock yesterday; the steamer Arab left it on Thursday, and the steamer Congo yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer St. Irene entered the dock on Thursday, and the steamer Algoa yesterday; the steamer Mogal left it yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s.' Hydaspes, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-day (Saturday).

CORRECTION.—Amongst the names of those who attended the funeral of the late Colonel Humfrey we omitted the name of Kumar Shri Lakhdherji, of Morvi State, who also placed a floral wreath upon the coffin.

ANNUAL THANKSGIVING MASS.—On Sunday, there will be a solemn thanksgiving Mass in honour of Our Lady of Egypt at Koli Calilna, given by the Railway travellers of Koli Calilna. The Mass, followed by sermon and solemn benediction, will commence at 5-30 o'clock.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Thursday evening, while Mr. Mayhew, manager of Sir Charles Forbes and Co., was driving along the Queen's Road, a horse, attached to the carriage of a Native gentleman, shied at a passing train, and becoming uncontrolable, ran into Mr. Mayhew's carriage, causing some damage to it.

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE PRINCE.—Prince Ranjitsinghji of Sanjeli left for Poona on Sunday, and stayed there two days. He returned to Bombay on Thursday. His Highness remained for a day in the residential chambers of the Esplanade Hotel Annexe, and left by the mail yesterday for his native country.

CONFERENCE ON ISLAM.—Moulvi Abdul-Hak, the well-known author of the Koran Commentary, will explain the objects of Nadwahil-Ulama, i.e., Moulvies' Conference and Beauties of Islam, to-morrow (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m., in Anjuman-i-Islam's Madressa, when Mufti Moulvi Lutfulla, the senior Mufti of Nizam's High Court, will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

THE LATE SHAH OF PERSIA.—The Prime Minister of Persia has sent to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, chairman of the public meeting of Parsees, held in the Wadia fire-temple on Sunday last, the following telegram in reply to his, expressing the condolences of the meeting:—"Please convey to Zoroastrian Society our thanks for their expression of sympathy at the mournful event that happened in Persia."

THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.—The programme of the services adopted on the centenary of the Jewish Synagogue in Samuel Street, was prepared by a committee appointed by a resolution of the congregation, dated 11th January, 1890, consisting of Mr. Joseph Ezekiel, J.P., one of the Hebrew examiners at the local University, Mr Shalome Joseph, the minister of the Synagogue, and Mr Daniel Moses Talkar, and not Mr. Joseph Ezekiel alone, as stated in our yesterday's issue.

ACCIDENT OR CARELESSNESS.—On Thursday afternoon, Lalbaz, a Khoja woman, and Mahomedbh Abdulla, a Khoja, were going on foot along Baloo Serung Street, when a big lump of chunam fell on them from the cornice of the third floor of a house, causing them serious injuries, which necessitated their removal to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital for treatment. It is not known whether the falling of the chunam was accidental or due to the carelessness of somebody.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Luard, the Band of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteer Rifle Corps will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

Overture	Mireilla ..... Gounod.
Selection from	Ha don Hall ..... Sullivan.
Valse from	Forest Echos ..... Kuhner.
Russian Dances;	{(1) Neva Masurka (2) Alixens Govatte} ..... Asch.
Walzer	Casino Tanze ..... Gung'l.
March	Hoch Habsburg ..... Kraal.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A PARSEE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Pershah Merwanji Dhotia, godown keeper in the employ of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, appeared before Mr. F. H. Dustur, to answer a charge of defamation preferred against him by Gustadji Dorabji Cooper, in that the accused wrote two letters to the complainant's uncle, casting on his character. Mr. Gustadji B. Paymaster, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Kapadia for the accused. As the accused tendered an oral apology for writing the letters complained of, Mr. Paymaster withdrew the charge on behalf of his client.

A ROW IN THE DOCKS.—Before Mr. W. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Constable Ramchandra charged three Pathan labourers in the dock with being members of an unlawful assembly, and assaulting another Pathan labourer on the night of the 14th at the Prince's Dock. The complainant was carrying a bundle on his shoulder, which happened to strike one of the accused. The latter thereupon dealt a blow on his back, throwing down the load he was carrying. The headman of complainant's gang reprimanded the accused, who retaliated, and was joined by two of his colleagues. The row would have been a very serious one if the police had not interfered to check it. The magistrate fined the accused Rs. 30 each, or in default of payment to be sent to jail for one month each.

A STABBING AFFRAY.—On Tuesday evening, Ameebai, a Mahomedan married woman, living in one of the rooms of a chawl at Parel, went on a visit to her friend, Bai Gangabai, a Hindu woman, in Slater Street. Cassi complained to her friend that her boarder, Saggoon Rowji, did not pay for his boarding regularly. Amibai thereupon took Saggoon to task for keeping Cassi out of her money. Saggoon resented the interference of Amibai, and from words they came to blows. Saggoon picked up a knife belonging to Cassi which was lying in the room, and stabbed Amibai twice, inflicting one nasty wound on the back and another on the left temple. Amibai cried out for assistance, when the assailant threw the knife on the floor and bolted. Some of the neighbours came to her assistance, and on seeing that she was bleeding profusely from the wounds, they sent for the police, who promptly arrived on the spot, and removed her to the J. J. Hospital, where the wounds were dressed. A diligent search is being made for the culprit, who is still at large.

RUNAWAY HORSES.—On Thursday morning, while the Gundavie steamer was going its round along the Charni Road, the horses took fright at something and bolted down the road at a terrific speed, breaking the pole, a post-board, a wheel, and the whip socket. Fortunately, none of the firemen in the engine were injured.—The same morning, a horse, belonging to Ram Narayen Nathuram, a Marwar-e, was being led along the Queen's Road, when the animal took fright, and bolted up the Malabar Road, knocked down the syce and a woman, named Villa. The woman was slightly injured. The horse then dashed into a carriage, which was standing in front of the compound gate of the bungalow occupied by Mr. F. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate. The horse was eventually secured and kept in Mr. Dastur's stables, until it was taken away by its owner.—On Tuesday evening, another slight accident occurred in consequence of a horse, belonging to Mr. Maneckji Doosabhoy Wacha, residing at Slater Road, taking fright and running into a carriage belonging to Mr. Jamnadas Narsi. The two carriages were damaged to some extent, but fortunately no one was injured.

A LONG-PENDING CHARGE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Mr. A. F. Unwalla, solicitor, appeared in the case in which a woman, named Tara stood charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of some ornaments, at the instance of Gunpatram Govindrao. Mr. Unwalla said that unfortunately for the woman she had, contrary to the prevailing custom of her caste, re-married, and consequently she was ex-communicated. He believed the present charge was falsely brought against her at the instigation of her caste people, and their agent, who came forward as complainant, was no other person than a member of the "Golden Gang." If she was arrested, there was not a single soul who would come forward to stand bail for her. Under these circumstances, he asked his Worship to proceed with the case immediately. He was prepared to surrender his client to the court. The magistrate remarked that it was an extraordinary application to ask that she should be tried straight off the reel, after she had evaded her arrest for the last six months. Mr. Unwalla replied that if the matter was not gone into at once, she would have to go to jail. His Worship said that it would be so, if she did not produce a surety to stand bail for her. Mr. Unwalla then applied for a copy of the information filed against the woman, which application was granted.

POONA STEEPLE CHASES, 1896.

GENERAL condition 2 of the Prospectus so far as it relates to Native professionals is cancelled, and the following substituted:—

Professionals allowed to ride in all chases, excepting the "Bombay Army Cup," carrying 3lbs. extra.

TOM LE MESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 14th May:—

Station from	Address in full as received.
Alexandria	Stiller.
Aden	Sassoon.
London	Stevens.
Mangalore, Kna...	Mr. John Souza, Tindel, s. s. Mkini.
Allahabad, N. I.	D. Glen, Esplanade Hotel.
Mancra	Sebastias Fernandes, No. 14, Mody Bay.
Waltair, E. C.	G. S. Rutnaswamy, Grant Road.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevent tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 13, Farringdon Road London, England.

THE MOST ALARMING attacks of Gout and Rheumatism may be defeated by a few doses of Herrin's Rheumatic and Gout Cure (Rs. 5-8) and Blood Syrup (Rs. 4) of MADON, HORNE and Co.,

THE LICENSING LAWS.

PROTESTS AGAINST THE OPENING OF A LIQUOR SHOP IN GRANT ROAD.

ON March 14 last the committee of the National Indian Association addressed the following letter to the Collector of Customs, Opium and Abkari, Bombay:—

We, the members of the managing committee of the Indian Temperance Association, have heard with deep regret that application has been made to you for sanction to open a liquor shop in the vicinity of Crawford Buildings, Grant Road, where no such shop has hitherto existed.

We beg to protest respectfully against such sanction being given, as by placing an additional temptation in the way of the residents of that locality, it threatens to interfere with their domestic peace and quiet.

Any and every shop of this kind is so generally acknowledged to be an evil, that we need not say anything on that head. In addition to this consideration, we would also mention that we have been able to ascertain that in the locality in question there is a considerable body of respectable opinion distinctly opposed to the opening of the proposed shop. In this connection, we would respectfully draw your attention to the fourth clause of the policy of the Government of India in matters of Excise as laid down in the "Gazette of India," March 1st, 1890.

Hoping this representation will receive due attention at your hands, and that you will be pleased to withhold your sanction or withdraw it, if already granted.

A protest was also sent in by Dinbai Nasarwanji Petit, Luxmibai (widow of the late Venayekrao J. Sankersett, Mr. L. N. Banaji, and a considerable number of other householders and residents, in which they said:—

It is with feelings of deep concern that we, the residents of Sleater Road and its vicinity, have heard of an application having been made to you for sanction to open a liquor shop near Crawford Buildings, Grant Road, where none has hitherto existed. We beg to enter a strong protest against such sanction being given, since we can very well do without such a shop in our midst. Being an additional temptation placed in the way of the domestic servants of the residents of Cumballa Hill and the neighbourhood, who will frequent it, it threatens to disturb the peace and quiet of our families. The Government of India having ruled that a reasonable amount of deference should be given to local public sentiment, we trust, you will in accordance with their ruling, be pleased to withhold your sanction, or withdraw it, if already granted.

Mr. J. M. Campbell, the Collector, replied on March 27 as under:—

The undersigned has the honour to acknowledge receipt of two letters, one dated the 13th instant and the other without date, and to express his regret that the protests against the granting of a Refreshment Room License on Sleater Road were not made earlier when enquiries were instituted both by this Department and the Police. The matter was under consideration from the 17th February to the 9th instant and had the petitions been received during that time every consideration would have been given to the points urged. As the matter now stands, the undersigned is afraid that no such step as suggested can be taken unless mismanagement or disorderly conduct are proved as the result of the granting of this license.

It may be mentioned for the purpose of assuring you and your co-petitioners that the licensee bears the highest character for the able manner in which he carries on his business, and Police Officers of over 20 years experience certify that he has not occasioned the least trouble or has an complaint been made against him, though his shop was situated in rather a turbulent part of the town. The undersigned trusts, therefore, that the fears anticipated will not be realized in the present instance, and should he be found hereafter that any trouble or disorderly behaviour is due to the location of this license at the present place, it is quite within the powers reserved to the undersigned to withdraw wholly or in part the permission granted.

To Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Petit and others.

A copy of this communication was forwarded on April 9th to the National Indian Association, who replied to the Collector on April 30 as follows:—

Referring to your reply, dated 9th instant, to the representation of the committee of the Indian Temperance Association regarding the license authorising the opening of a Refreshment Room at Sleater Road, we have been directed by the managing committee of the association to present the following facts for consideration at your hands.

The committee beg to respectfully submit that the principle of conducting inquiries in private without giving notice in the public prints (for that appears to be the character of the inquiries pursued on the occasion in question) is objectionable as being unfair to the residents of the locality.

(b) It is not true that the information obtained by the Police and Abkari Departments was complete. We have been informed that Baji Rojgar, one of the most respectable residents of the locality after receiving your reply to their first memorial presented, a second, in which they stated that they had never been consulted in reference to the licenses in question. The committee have also ascertained that a Government Medical Officer residing in that locality did not know anything about the matter till an attempt was made to get his signature to a counter petition in favour of the license. The gentlemen, the committee are glad to say, refused to countenance any such attempt. While on this subject the committee would respectfully draw your attent on to the despatches No. 29 of the 19th April 1888 and 31st of 14th March 1889 from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Government of India as well as to the assurances given in the Government of India's despatches No. 157 of 25th May 1889 and No. 29 of 4th February 1890.

The committee hope that you will be pleased to reconsider your decision in the light of the fact stated in the present representation.

In a farther letter to the Indian Temperance Associates the Collector wrote:—

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, I have the honour to forward for your information copy of my letter No. A 1783, dated 15th ultimo, sent to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors of Bai Dinbai N. Petit, in reply to their second protest referred to in your letter.

The letter referred to as sent by Mr. Campbell to Messrs. Craigie Lynch, and Owen, was as follows:—

With reference to your letter, dated the 2nd instant, on the subject of Refreshment Room opened at Sleater Road, I have the honour to state that on enquiry I find that seven of the signatories to the statement forwarded with your letter reside on the Tardeo Road, and were not therefore consulted on the subject of granting any liquor license. Messrs. Hiramaneck and Colah live at the further end of the Sleater Road near the Grant Road Railway Station at such a distance as to preclude the possibility of annoyance from the users of the license. With regard to your client Bai Dinbai N. Petit, her bungalow is on the opposite side of the Road in a compound enclosed by a wall. The distance to the nearest gate of the compound is about 67 yards and to the bungalow more than 100 yards, so that even if the bungalow must necessarily be disturbed, it does not appear much possibility of any annoyance being caused by this Refreshment Room which up to the present attracts but very few customers. The only one remaining, Mr. Darashaw Sorabjee, lives in Crawford buildings in the immediate vicinity of the shop in question. I am assured that enquiries were made in this very building of all the tenants before the license was granted and can only surmise that Mr. Darashaw was not present when the inspector visited the building or enquiries were made. At any rate a very large majority of residents in the immediate vicinity did not object, and under these circumstances I trust you will see that the necessary steps were taken to withdraw the license granted after due consideration.

In a memorandum on this correspondence the Indian Temperance Association says:—

It is indeed true that enquires were made by the departments, by their half-heartedness will be evident from the fact that they entirely forgot to consult the memorialists. It may be incidentally mentioned here that the parties concerned in the liquor-shop business tried to get up a counter-petition, and failing in that, brought some pressure to bear upon the signatories to the protest to revoke their signatures. But be it said to their credit that they strongly refused to do so. To return to the subject. The burden of the Collector's reply to the second protest was that some of the signator ies lived at the vast distance of a hundred feet or thereabouts from the liquor-shop, and others lived at a bending of the road, which had in consequence another name, and hence they need not have been consulted and had no right to protest! Beautiful logic that! Thus the obnoxious liquor-shop—beg its pardon, Refreshment Room—has been thrust upon the people against their wishes and even against the law.

RELIGIOUS TRUST AMONGST PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am a Parsee, and though I am fifty years old, I do not understand what this Baz-Rojgar ceremony is. In fact, I do not get any satisfactory answer either from a priest or a layman about this ceremony. According to Parsee religious books, a man shall be judged by his own actions. If his actions are good to this world he will be rewarded in the world to come, and if they are bad he will be punished. Now, if a good Parsee is in heaven after his death, what more reward will he get if his friends and relatives in this world perform the Baj-Rojgar ceremony? If a bad Parsee is suffering the punishment in hell, this same ceremony will never redeem him. What puzzles me the most is what is the efficacy of such ceremonies. Can anyone explain?—Yours, &c.,

May 15. B.

THE GAUD-BRAHAMIN EDUCATION PROMOTING SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In connection with the letter by "A Deserving Student" in your to-day's issue, I would state that some two years back a great movement was set on foot to promote education among the Gaud-Brahamin community; and it is said nearly Rs. 10,000 were collected in the first meeting. But as nothing since then has been heard of the existence of the Society, I hope we shall soon be enlightened on the subject.—Yours, &c.,

May 14. A GAUD.

THE playbill of the forthcoming performance of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, for the benefit of the Actors' Orphanage Fund, will bring back to the minds of old playgoers the appearance of the Misses Cushman at the Princess's Theatre half-a-century ago; for now, as then, the "pair of star-crossed lovers" will be represented by two sisters, the Romeo of the occasion being Miss Esme Beringer, the Juliet Miss Vera Beringer. Mr. Arthur Bourchier has undertaken to play Mercutio, Miss Fanny Coleman the Nurse, Miss Frances Ivor Lady Capulet, and Mr. W. H. Vernon—who, in association with Mrs. Oscar Beringer, will be responsible for the stage management will appear as Friar Lawrence. The date is Thursday afternoon, May 14th.

A LOVELY BEAUTIFUL FACE!—Beauty Charm and Blanc-de

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 20 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 15—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

CANE CHAIRS for Homeward-Bound Passengers Camp and Drawing-room use, a well-selected Assortment has just been received by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd. 18, Marine Street.

FOR SALE.—By Auction, at Westrop, House, Malabar Hill, on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M. A BAY WALER HORSE, 15-2, six years old. Regularly ridden, quiet, no tricks, accustomed to carry 16 Stones.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous. Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories, and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable Rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED by thoroughly experienced English Assistants. Estimates for Repairs of all kinds of musical instruments on application.—S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices, Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE SORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Mr. N. R. OLIVER'S Furniture, Piano, Rifles, etc., at Beach Road, Bandora, to be SOLD on SUNDAY, 17th instant.

REDUCED PRICES of Fresh OILMAN'S STORES, received every Fortnight. Anglo-Swiss Milk, tin As. 6½. Green Peas and French Beans, As. 5 per each tin. Vinegar C. and R's As. 7 per Bottle.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdars Palace, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE of Mr. J. A. SHEPHERD'S Valuable Furniture, Horses, English Cows, etc., at Westrop House, Malabar Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30'+7'+120 lbs. working pressure, high class fittings, now ready for delivery with Government Inspector's Certificate. RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Bombay.

URO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW WANTED for six months in Marine Lines or near Fort. Address "B. 42," care of this Office.

WANTED, for Karachi, European ENGINEER, to take charge of Cotton Press. Previous experience with Cotton Presses desirable. Apply by letter to the BOMBAY COMPANY, Limited, Bombay.

WANTED, a retired HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for Up-country. Salary Rs. 25. Apply No. "C 44," forwarding copies of Certificates.

POLITICAL AGENT'S UNIFORM, for SALE. Apply to "P.A." care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., Bombay.

AN AIRY OFFICE ROOM, 26½ by 16½ TO LET. Apply to M. P. BATHA and Co., 44, Tamarind Lane.

STABLES TO LET.—Rupees Twenty a month. Apply Miss RAMSAY, Nesbit Road, Mazagon.

LANOWLI.—TO LET, two-storeyed, WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, Eight Rooms, for the hot weather. Apply "ZETA," care of this Office.

CHEAP ARTICLES, near Crawford Markets, next to Omrigur, Oilmen Stores, Tea, Coffee, Patent Medicine, Tobacco, Cigars, Cut-Cheese, Bacon, Ham, &c., Outstation orders attended.—C. S. DEMELLO & Co.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 51, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINL Y. MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—CANNOT SAY anything more impressive than has been said by all who have come before me to this Hotel Probably, being an old Indian with 45 consecutive years residence may have some weight with the general public: then I have only to say, which I do with pleasure, that Mr. Pestonjee is a model Hotel-keeper, and his kindness, attention, civility and conciliatory manners make one forget that they are any where but at home in their own homestead —E. SPARLING, late Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

POONA.—POONA HOTEL, Poona is a First class Upper-Storied and most Comfortable HOTEL in Poona, Rooms bright; Airy and commodious. Each family has separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 15.

ANOTHER of those sudden collapses in Exchange which so unsettle business from time to time has again occurred during the week under review, rates having declined about ½d. from last Friday evening's quotations and close lower to that extent for Credits, and 9-32d. for Bank Paper in that comparison. In the position of Produce there has meantime been no improvement, Cotton having been taken to only a limited extent by shippers, and upon a still smaller scale by the local mills, the feeling having been steady, as it has also been with regard to Wheat and Seeds in which tranractions have been upon the usual moderate scale on about the level of previous rates. Money has been in steady but moderate request. Government Paper has advanced 9-16ths. per cent. Freights have remained dull with quotations nominally unchanged, but with little business doing to test quotations, demand for tonnage being almost absent. There is no change in the position of Imports, in which a moderate business has transpired on about last week's level of rates.

MONEY.—The reduction of the Presidency Bank's rates by one per cent. at the Board Meeting last week was illustrated by the Statement of Affairs issued on Monday which disclosed an addition of 6¼ lakhs to the Bank's Cash Balance, at 122½ lakhs, compared with a reduction to about the same extent in the week preceding. There was again very little movement in the items of which the Return is made up, the principal changes having been some accession to Private Deposits, and a falling off to about the same amount in Loans, a small increase in Bills Discounted on the other side having made the net decrease in trade requirements some 5 lakhs, against a reduction of 15¼ lakhs in the week previous. An addition of 8¼ lakhs to Government Deposits at the Bank's head office was nearly counterbalanced by withdrawals at the branches.

There has been a much steady demand for Money meantime, and the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remains at 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—At opening last mail-day the market was dull with 1s. 2 1-32d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits, in which latter no business was reported. Later in the day rates dropped 1-32d. all round; and a moderate amount was done in Mercantile Paper at 1s. 2 1-32d. On Monday rates were dull and weak at 1s. 1 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and Demand, and quickly declined 1-16d. The Bazaar bought a fair amount at this rate, and the market closed unsettled. The tone of the market was weak on Tuesday with Bank Telegraphic and Demand quoted at 1s. 1 7-8d., and three months' sight Credits at 1s. 1 31-32d. At the latter rate but few bills came out, and 1s. 1 15-16d. was temporarily available, business having been reported thereat. The market was dull on Wednesday at 1s. 1 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Forward Telegraphic was quoted 1-32d. lower, at which a good deal was reported, and later, for Demand also at 1s. 1 7-8d. Rates were steady yesterday at 1s. 1 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 1 7-8d. to 29-32d. for Demand, while for three months' sight Credits the quotation was 1s. 1 15-16 to 1s. 1 31-32d. A fair business was reported both ways at these quotations; but late in they day rates receded, and closed quiet and weak. This morning the market opened dull at 1s. 1 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits, the latter being scarce, and a fair demand setting in for the former, rates receded 1-32d. all round, to 1s. 1 25-32d. and 1s. 1 7-8d., respectively, at which business was again reported, both ways, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...	...	1s. 1 25-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic	...	1s. 1 25-32d.
Do.	3 months' sight	...	1s. 1 13-16d.
Do.	4 do.	...	1s. 1 27-32d.
Do.	6 do.	...	1s. 1 7-8d.
Credits	3 do.	...	1s. 1 7-8d.
„	6 do.	...	1s. 1 29-32d.
Documents	3 do.	...	1s. 1 29-32d.
„	6 do.	...	1s. 1 15-16d.
Francs	3 do.	...	146
„	6 do.	...	146¼

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates improved slightly last mail day, and were steady all day at the opening quotations of 110 1-16 for Cash, and 109 15-16 for the next settlement, these having been also the closing prices. The market continued steady in tone on Monday at some further advance in rates, 110 3-8 having been quoted throughout the day and at the close for Cash, and 110¼ for the 1st June settlement. On Tuesday 110¼ was quoted at opening for Money and 110 1-8 for Account; but rates hardened in a steady market, and left off at 110 3-8 and 110¼ in the two positions, respectively. The market opened on Wednesday at 1-16 per cent. below the previous day's closing rates, and was steady throughout the day at this reduction, quotations having left off at 110 5-16 for Money and 110¼ for Account. Yesterday quotations opened at 110¼ for Cash and at 110 7-16 for the 1st June settling day, but became firmer during the day, and closed at 110 9-16 and 110¼ in the two positions, respectively. This morning rates opened on the improved level of 110 11-16 and 110 9-16 for Money and Account, respectively; but became weaker later on, and closed 1-8th per cent. below these quotations.

Municipal 5 per cent loan is nominally quoted at 134. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. higher at 109.

SHARES.—a good business has again been passing this week in Cotton Mill Scrip and, with one or two exceptions, the movement in prices have been in sellers' favour. Compared with our quotations of last Friday evening we now note an advance of Rs. 100 in Madras United; of Rs. 35 each, in Bombay Cotton, and Central India; of Rs. 30, in Oriental; of Rs. 25 each, in Colaba Land, Framjee Petit, Imperial Cotton, Khatao Makanji, Morarji Goculdass, and New Great Eastern; of Rs. 20 each, in Bombay United, City of Bombay, Connaught, Coorla, Howard and Bullough, Sassoon, Mahaluximee, Manockjee Petit, and Ripon; of Rs. 25 each, in Britannia, Empress, Sholapore, and Swadeshi, of Rs. 10 each, in Alliance, Indian Manufacturing, James Greaves, Jewraj Balloo, and Soonderdas; of Rs. 6, in Anglo Indian; of Rs. 5¼, in Leopold; and of Rs. 5, in Khandesh; and a decline of Rs. 25, in Currimbhoy; and of Rs. 20, in Queen. In Presses East India, are Rs. 60, higher; Albert Kurrachee, Rs. 30; Mofusul, and Prince of Wales, Rs. 10 each; Breuls Cawnpore, and Breach City, Rs. 5 each; and Hingoli, Rs. 2½; while Sabapathy Bellary, are Rs. 90 lower; Harvey and Sabapathy, Rs. 30; Fort, Rs. 25; Volkarts, Rs. 15; and New Indian, Rs. 2½. In Miscellaneous shares Bombay-Burmah trading are Rs. 75 higher in the first issue, and Rs. 20 in the second; and Delhi and Northern India Flour, Rs. 10; Bombay Flour, are Rs. 20 lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been no change of any importance in our market for staple *Grey Goods* this week. The Manchester market has come down from firmnes to steadiness, but this has had no effect here, because the dealers know very well that Manchester follows the turn of the Liverpool market. Up-country buyers here have continued to purchase only in accordance with their present requirements, their choice running principally on light makes of goods. Rates are generally the same as they ruled a week ago. In *Bleached Dyed, Turkey-Red* and *Printed Goods* only a moderate bussines has transpired on about the basis of previous rates. *Locally-made Goods* are very quiet, and are gradually declining. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar during the weak have been about 3,700 packages; and of *Local* some 510 bales only.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* remains in a quiet state, business being slack, but prices steady and unchanged. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China are reported at 5,500 bales; and Exchange on Bombay has improved to Rs. 188. China buyers have refused to operate at annual rates, and Spinners being well supplied with forward engagements, decline to accept any reduction at all. The week's Sales here are put down at about 1,000 bales, and the market closed quiet, at the following official quotations:—

Twist.....	No. 6s Mule, As.	4¼	to	4 5-8	per lb.
„	„ 8s „ „	4 5-8	„	4 7-8	„
„	„ 10s „ „	5 1-16	„	5¼	„
„	„ 12s „ „	5 1-8	„	5¼	„
„	„ 16s „ „	6	„	6 9-16	„
„	„ 20s „ „	6 3-16	„	6 5-8	„
„	„ 24s „ „	7	„	7 1-8	„
„	„ 30s „ „	7 3-8	„	7 5-8	„
„	„ 40s „ „	8¼	„	8¾	„

METAL.—There has been no change in the value of *Copper* this week, the market having been steady at last week's rates with a moderate business passing. In *Yellow Metal*, however, an advance of 12 annas per cwt. has been established, the feeling being steady at the rise, with a moderate demand. *Iron* is steady and unchanged in value, and in moderate request.

COAL.—Sales have been reported during the week of ready *Powell's Duffryn* in harbour at Rs. 19½ per ton; and of ready *Davison's West Hartley*, in the same position, at Rs. 18¼ to ½ per ton. The market closes firm.

We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs.	17½ per ton.
West „	„	18¼ „
Australian	„	16¼ „
Powells' Duffryn	„	19½ „
Cardiff	„	19½ „
Japan	„	14 „

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A very moderate business for the time of year has transpired this week in our principal export staple; shippers, however, having again been much more in the market than local spinners. Prices advanced a little at the beginning of the week, but have been generally steady at previous quotations. The purchases, by shippers sum up about 9,000 bales, consisting mainly of Oomrawuttee and Dhollera-Bhownuggur descriptions, Broach, Bengal, Compta Ginned, and Dharwar; while the Mills have taken only some 4,500 bales of the same kinds, excepting Broach and Dharwar. This evening the market closed steady, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 4. higher than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop into Bombay, during the past week, have been 64,000 bales, compared with 63,000 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 80,500 bales received in the corresponding week last year; and the excess in this season's receipts of new Cotton, compared with last now stands at 717,500 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, Viz:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Sengal, Fine	Rs.	112—2 31-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„	107—2 23-32d.
Do. Good	„	149—2 19-32d.
Bolatee, Fine	„	180—3 3-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„	171—2 15-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	„	109—2 29-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good	„	177—3 1-32d.
Dholleras, Fine May	„	199—3 13-32d.
Do. Fully Good „	„	182—3 1-8d.
Do. Good „	„	176—3 1-32d.
S G Dharwar, Good „	„	197—3 3-8d.
Westerns „	„	184—3 5-32d.
Broach, Fine „	„	210—3 9-16d.
Do. Good „	„	204—3 15-32d.

The Arrivals of Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last, are as follows:—

Receipts.	Season 1895-96. F. P. Bales.	Season 1894-95. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	321,000	186,000
Berar	377,500	202,500
Khandeish	291,000	211,500
Barsi and Nuggur	89,500	41,500
Hingunghat	14,500	1,000
Persian and Sind	53,000	23,500
Broach	209,000	76,000
Dholleras	337,000	210,000
Compta and Dharwar	41,000	65,500
Western and Madras	2,000	500
	1,735,500	1,018,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.
For the week	63,727	92,302	55,345
From 1st Jan. to 14th May	1,32,159	970,358	1,151,526
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	50,146	42,348	28,652
From 1st Jan. to 14th May	314,508	270,812	361,277
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	14,022	2,166	1,538
From 1st Jan. to 14th May	139,318	55,990	67,912

WHEAT.—The usual moderate amount of export business has transpired in this market, the feeling having been steady throughout, and no farther change in prices having taken place at our quotations, say:—

White Peasy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-11-0	per cwt.
Do. do. 85	„	4-10-0	„
No. 1 Club, Delhi	„	4-10-0	„
Red, Delhi	„	4-8-0	„
Hard, Yellow	„	4-5-0	„
Red, Ahmedabad	„	4-8-0	„
Hard, Red	„	3-12-0	„

SEEDS.—Beyond an advance of one anna per cwt. in the price of *Linseed* at the biginning of the week, there has been no movement in rates in this market since the date of our last report, the tone having been steady throughout, and business for shippers' account upon a moderate scale. We quote at closing this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-0-0 to Rs. 7-2-0	per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Yellow, Guzerat.	„ 7-2-0 to „ 7-3-0	„	
Do. do. Cawnpore	„ 6-13-0 to „ 6-15-0	„	
Do. do.	„ 6-5-0 to „ 6-7-0	„	
Gingelly, White	„ 42-0-0 to „ 43-0-0	per candy	
Do Mixed	„ 39-0-0 to „ 40-0-0	„	

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for the week	196,941	245,914	173,530
Do. from 1st Jan. to 14th May	21,26,854	1,694,647	1,696,528
Linseed for the week	111,305	106,551	239,656
Do. from 1st Jan. to 14th May	2,473,137	2,016,759	3,891,876
Rapeseed for the week	44,546	165,152	209,079
Do. from 1st Jan. to 14th May	469,573	1,212,261	1,951,005
Gingellyseed for the week	4,469	8,480	10,090
Do. from 1st Jan. to 14th May	804,974	697,943	714,479

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent, are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for the week	228,174	76,264	26,520
Do. from 1st Jan. to 14th May	779,570	425,800	893,771
Linseed for the week	219,336	146,298	184,593
Do. from 1st Jan. to 14th May	1,727,743	1,374,551	3,107,709
Rapeseed for the week	30,002	222,161	178,329
Do. from 1st Jan. to 14th May	444,964	905,876	1,390,937
Gingellyseed for the week	23,949	32,958	11,001
Do. from 1st Jan. to 14th May	953,949	910,760	765,912

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, MAY 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.
Good Dhollera 3 7-16
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.
2½ per cent. Consols 112 1-16;
3 per cent. Rentes 102¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 121 3-8
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 93 3-8
Bar Silver 31 1-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion, £47,100,000, unchanged; Public Deposits, £14,200,000, increase £500,000; Other Deposits, £29,400,000, decrease £800,000; Other Securities, £28,500,000, decrease £100,000; Notes and Gold, £37,700,000, unchanged. The Bank's Reserve is 59 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
BRINDISI, MAY 14.
The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.
SINGAPORE, MAY 15.
The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie, from Kobe, left for Bombay, this afternoon.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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4 The work of the Chemical Analyser in 1895—Igatpur Water-Works.
5 The Indian Contingent for the Soudan.
6 The Mahomedans of Western India.
7 Mahabileshwar Notes—Railway Collision at Bandora.
8 Summer in Simla—The late Shah of Persia—Employment of Europeans in British East Africa—The s. s. Imperator.
9 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—SPORTING NEWS—Racing Fixtures—Golf in Madras—Indian Volunteer Rifle Association.
10 Bombay Hunt—Earl Spencer in Japan—The Water Engineer of Bombay.
11 The Pacification of Portuguese India—The Poona Abduction Case—Colonel Henry Lowther Nutt—Municipal Standing Committee—Fire Insurance Rates.
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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND PRESIDENT KRUGER.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Mr. Chamberlain has telegraphed to Sir Hercules Robinson, in reply to President Kruger's complaint of the attitude of Her Majesty's Government in last Friday's debate in the Commons.

He repudiates the President's inferences regarding the supposed championship of Mr. Rhodes by the Government; and that any of the Chartered Company's directors will hereafter be proved to have been connected with Jameson's raid.

THE SUAKIN EXPEDITION.

Lord George Hamilton has promised to publish the correspondence with the Government of India, relative to the despatch of an Indian Contingent to Suakin.

THE RUSSIAN CONCESSION AT CHEFOO.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Curzon, replying to a question respecting the concession to Russia at Chefoo, said that a concession had been granted to a Russian firm at Chefoo, whereby certain British subjects consider their vested rights infringed.

The British Minister at Pekin, he said, had warned China that she would be held answerable for any injury to such rights.

BRITISH TREATY RIGHTS IN MADAGASCAR.

In reply to a further question, Mr. Curzon said that formal representations had been addressed to France regarding British Treaty rights in Madagascar, but no reply had yet been received.

THE QUESTION OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS FOR BURMAH AND PUNJAB.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question, said he was awaiting the report of the Government of India regarding the creation of Legislative Councils in Burma and the Punjab.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

MATCH WITH LORD SHEFFIELD'S ELEVEN.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The first match of the Australian cricket team was played with Lord Sheffield's eleven at Sheffield Park, and resulted in a draw, the latter wanting seventy-seven runs with six wickets to fall.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MAY 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Shannon, with the outward mails of the 8th instant, left here, at 1 a.m. to-day.

ADEN, MAY 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Sutlej, with the homeward mails of the 9th instant, arrived here, at 11 p.m., to-day.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR SUAKIN.

A LARGER CONTINGENT TO BE SENT LATER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 15.

It is reported here that a larger Indian Contingent will be despatched to Suakin in October. Beyond small skirmishes no fighting is anticipated until the autumn. The heat is so intense at Suakin at present that it is unlikely that even Indian troops will be able to march in day time.

The *Government Gazette* for the Military Department contains the following notification :—Field Operations for Suakin Expedition.—Army Staff—Brevet-Major Johnson to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry.

Captain Ehring to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment.

OFFICERS FOR SUAKIN.

Captain Barwick, of the R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings, will leave Bombay on the 20th as Transport Officer with one Battalion of Infantry.

EMIGRATION TO BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

It is notified that the Emigration Act will not apply in future in case of natives employed for hire in British East Africa.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

The first meeting of the Legislative Council will take place on the 16th July.

His Excellency the Viceroy has approved of the appointment of Pandit Beshamber Nath to the Viceregal Council as Additional Member.

THE PILGRIMS SHIPS ACT.

The Home Department publishes a resolution regarding the Draft Regulations to be published affecting pilgrims under the Pilgrims Ships Act of 1895. Criticisms are invited before the 15th July, when the Bill will be finally considered.

THE BERARS COMMISSION.

Mr. A. Elliot will officiate, vice Mr. Obbard, in the Berars Commission.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. B. Laville is confirmed as Chief Superintendent, Comptroller's Office, Burma.

Admissions to the Staff Corps.—A Searle, G. Rackanham, G. Channer, H. Luckhardt. Staff Corps—to be Captains—Lieutenant is Budd, Burlton, Campbell, Rawlinson, Hughes, Birdwood, Kendall, Lowis, Tottenham, Norie, Gilbert, Swanston, Wright, Seddon, Mure.

CIVIL SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

The Secretary of State's despatch is published regarding abstract of valuations of liabilities under the Civil Service Family Pension regulations.

As the lower rate is now being considered as regards the valuation of military family pension regulations the India Office is of opinion that no serious attempt should be made to appropriate any portion of surplus fund, and proposes that from the 6th October next contributions in India should be recovered at the official rate of exchange for each year. Donations payable by instalments must be dealt with in accordance with Lord Cross.

The despatch of June 1891 has been decided as a temporary measure to reduce present rates in England and higher by 27½ per cent. with effect from 1st October next.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, MAY 15.

Colonel Leckie, Staff Corps, on vacating Command of the 19th Bombay Infantry, on the 10th May, is placed on General Duty, Poona, Military Works Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hart, Royal Engineers, is transferred from Bombay to the Poona Division, Military Works.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that an exchange has been sanctioned between Major Callwell, No. 6 Company, Western Division, and Major Talbot, No. 24 Company Eastern Division, Royal Artillery.

Under Instructions from the Army Head-quarters, India, Veterinary-Lieutenant Peacocke, Army Veterinary Department, is directed to proceed to Kurnaul for duty in the Remount Department.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the Urdu Higher Standard :—

Lieutenant Keogh, Royal Lancaster Regiment, attached to 22nd Bombay Infantry.

Lower Standard—Captain His Serene Highness Prince Francis Joseph Leopold Frederick of Teck 1st (Royal) Dragoons; Lieutenant Hammond, Royal Artillery; and Surgeon-Lieutenant Moore Indian Medical Service.

Erratum—In Command Order No. 218 of the 17th April, opposite the name of Lieutenant Parker, for 27th Bombay Infantry read the "26th Bombay Infantry."

Lieutenant Benwell, Staff Corps, Officiating Squadron Officer, 5th Bombay Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to England, on leave, on medical certificate, the duration of which will be fixed hereafter by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Colonel Jackson, General List, Bengal Cavalry, Executive Engineer, Military Works Department, for one year.

Major (temporary-Lieutenant-Colonel) A. B. Mein, Staff Corps, Commandant, 21st Bombay Infantry, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have leave of [illegible] Regiment—Captain Men[illegible] out of India. Army Veterinary Lieutenant [illegible] affairs, out of India.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT TO THE SOUDAN.

COMPLETION OF TROOPING ARRANGEMENTS.

Captain Gwynne, the Director of the Indian Marine, and the military authorities are to be congratulated upon the rapidity with which they have succeeded in chartering the whole of the vessels required for transport purposes in connection with the despatch of Indian troops to the Soudan. Yesterday, the two remaining vessels required were chartered, and were duly surveyed by the marine and military authorities. They are the *s. s.* Goa and the *s. s.* Lawada, and both belong to the British India Steam Navigation Company, making in all five chartered from the splendid fleet of that company. The *s. s.* Goa, which, in all probability will carry the Mountain Battery, arrived here on the 13th instant from Zanzibar, and the *s. s.* Lawada yesterday from Calcutta. The *s.s.* Goa is 1,217 tons nett, and was built in 1874 by W. Denny and Brothers, at Glasgow. She is 297·8ft. in length, 33·3ft in breadth, and 25·7ft in depth, and is commanded by Captain T. A. Collins. She is now discharging her cargo as rapidly as possible. The *s. s.* Lawada, 2,124 tons nett, Commander J. A. Magenis, was built in 1885 by W. Denny and Brothers, at Glasgow. Her dimensions are : length 340·1 ft., breadth 42·2 ft., and depth 25·6 ft. Both the steamers are at present lying in the stream discharging cargo. After completing this work they will enter the Prince's Dock to be prepared for the new journey. The *s. s.* Vadala has entered the Merewether Dry Dock, and the work of cleaning and painting was at once commenced. The *s.s.* Chyebassa is also in the dock, and is being painted white. The No. 5 Bombay Battery will be conveyed in the *s. s.* Goa, which leaves on the 22nd instant; while the Madras Sappers and Miners and two Companies of the 35th Bengal Infantry in the *s. s.* Lawada on the fallowing day. A telegram was received at the Staff office from the Bengal Infantry Regiment stating that they would not be able to leave on the day fixed. Therefore, instead of arriving here on Wednesday next, they will reach Bombay on Thursday. No reasons are assigned for the delay, which certainly put the District Military and Marine authorities to some inconvenience. Instead of getting three ships off on Wednesday and three on the following day, all six will be despatched on Thursday. However, as half of the Prince's Dock has been placed at the disposal of the authorities, and as the loading of stores will have been completed, there will be no insuperable difficulty in the way of performing this work. Major Travers, one of the officers attached to the expeditionary force, has been ordered to Bombay to help in the work of embarkation, and, no doubt, the District Commandant will arrange for Major Swann, Major Travers, and Captain Vidal, each to look after the embarkation of each to a particular ship. Captain Nelson, who accompanied the expedition to Soudan in 1885, is also brought to Bombay on special duty to supervise the arrangements. The troops in each case will be railed direct to Prince's Dock, and there embarked. A large shed has been set aside at the docks for them, while another has been appropriated by the Commissariat Department for stores. The department is still working very energetically under the direction of Colonel Burlton-Bennet, the Commissary-General of the Bombay Command, and Captain Clowes, the Chief Commissariat Officer.

Under the supervision of Lieutenant Keogh, a small camp has been pitched on the Marine Battalion grounds for the temporary accomodation of the followers, a thousand in number, who are to go with the contingent. Many of these followers have been hired in Bombay, and others are being obtained in Poona and elsewhere.

The statement made by a contemporary that the troops are taking with them six months stores, is officially denied, and we are assured that our own statement that three months' supplies only will be taken is absolutely correct. It is believed that on arrival at Suakin, and after the troops have been landed, the seven chartered vessels will return to Bombay. For the present they have only been hired for a month, but should necessity arise they will be kept for a longer period. It may interest readers who are concerned as to whether India has to pay any part of the cost that the average rate at which the seven transport vessels have been hired is Rs. 10 per ton gross per month. This figure does not represent the full cost, as the authorities have incurred a great deal of expense in painting and fitting up the boats for transport purposes; and they will have to be returned to the owners in the condition in which they were received.

THE SCENE AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

The facilities afforded to the Military and Marine authorities by the Port Trust officials have tended to the prompt completion of a thousand-and-one details connected with the departure of Indian troops for Suakin. Mr. Hand, the Dock Superintendent, and his assistant, Mr. Walker, are to be congratulated on the speedy despatch of work. The preparations for the forthcoming departure of the troops have tended to raise the wages of labourers, who will have plenty of employment for a few days more. The activity and thorough business-like manner in which every detail is carried out is at once striking to even a casual observer at the docks. The rush of the coolies, the long trains of loaded carts, the speed with which stores are unloaded, and their prompt removal to the vessels, make the scene one of great bustle and excitement. The coming and going of military "saheb logs," who are been running here and there, is in itself sufficient to show that something unusual and extraordinary is going on. The five vessels have taken up the berths assigned to them, as mentioned in our yesterday's issue. The *s. s.* Nurani, which is a very splendid vessel and the largest of the chartered vessels, left the Merewether Dry Dock yesterday, and took up "N" berth, which was assigned to it. The *s. s.* Vadala having discharged her cargo of thousands of bags of sugar was taken to the Dry Dock, where the work of painting and fitting her up was at once commenced. The *s. s.* Vadala being fixed in for the use of the cavalry regiment, it will be fitted up to suit the requirements of cavalry.

The large cattle-ramp, which, as stated in our previous issue, is erected for affording facility in landing the horses, will be most useful, for it is well known how great are the difficulties and how great are the risks of disabling an animal, if special arrangements for their landing are not made.

The tenders of several native contractors for the supply of gram, rice, flour and other articles of food have been accepted. Messrs. Rahimtulla Khairaj and Nensi Khairaj, the well known Khoja merchants, had tendered for the supply of several kinds of articles. The following is the list of articles they have undertaken to supply :—Rice, 1,70,400 lbs.; first quality raw gram, 5,94,000 lbs.; second quality raw gram, 1,50,000 lbs.; potatoes, 18,000 lbs.; powa, 14,000 lbs.; turmeric, 3,060 lbs.; onions, 20,000 lbs.; cocum, 12,000 lbs.; tamarind, 1,800 lbs.; pepper, 650 lbs.; parched gram, 10,000 lbs.; chillies, 3,100 lbs.; dal, 95,500 lbs.; garlic, 400 lbs.; goor, 2,73,000 lbs.; coriander, 650 lbs.; cumine seed, 300 lbs.; parched gram, 10,000 lbs.

Messrs. Abdulabhoy and Jumabhoy Lalji have tendered for fire-wood, mustard, salt, bran, oilcake, and ghee. Mr. Ruttonji J. Dubash has also sent in a similar tender. The details of the articles offered to be supplied by the mare as follows :—Fire-wood, 1,000,000 lbs.; bran 70,000 lbs.; oil cake, 22,300 lbs.; salt, 7,800 lbs.; mustard oil, 3,600 lbs.; Ghee 48 400 lbs.

Messrs. Nansi Khairaj have undertaken to supply about a lakh and a-half gunny bags, while Mr. Pestonji Cursetji has contracted to supply five lakhs bales of hay. The contractors have undertaken to supply thousands of tins for packing the ghee, oil, and other liquids. The ghee tins are again packed in wooden boxes.

The vessels chartered in addition to the Warren Hastings, are as follows :—

Name.	Gross tonnage.
s. s. Nurani	4,432
,, Hemzath	2,078
,, Chyebassa	2,633
,, Vadala	3,334
,, Goa	1,903
,, Lawada	3,299
,, Bhundara	2,899
Total gross tonnage	20,578

It will be seen that the cost of chartering these steamers at Rs. 10 per ton for one month will be Rs. 2,05,780.

THE COST OF THE EXPEDITION.

PROTEST BY THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, held on 15th instant, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, to consider the advisability of telegraphing to the Secretary of State, protesting against any portion of the cost of the Indian troops to be sent to Egypt being charged on India, it was resolved to send the following telegrams—one to the Secretary of State and another to his Excellency the Viceroy in Council :—

From Bombay.	To London.
From President, Bombay Presidency Association.	To Secretary of State, India Office.

Seeing manner whereby India is charged for British troops, including even recruiting Depot, Council Association humbly but firmly pray no portion of cost Indian troops Egypt defrayed from Indian revenues. Otherwise, universal feeling of deep injustice and discontent.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

To Simla.	From Bombay.
To his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.	From the President, Bombay Presidency Association.

Council Association respectfully prays your Excellency's Government will protect Indian revenues from being made to defray any portion of cost of Indian troops proceeding to Egypt. Strong feeling in this Presidency against justice of any apportionment of the burden. Opposite policy sure to create discontent.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

DISTRICT ORDERS.

The District and Garrison Orders issued by Brigadier-General A. G. Creagh, Commanding Bombay District, this morning, contains the following notifications :—

Officers proceeding with Suakim Field Force are recommended to take a pair of coloured glasses with them to protect their eyes from the glare of the sun.

It is notified for information that "Q" Jetty Shed, Prince's Dock, has been fixed as the Field Hospital Equipping Station where all the departments concerned should send the stores for delivery to the Medical Officers in charge of No. 31 and 32 Native Field Hospitals, agreeably to para. 132, Field Service Departmental Code, Medical, on the morning of Wednesday, the 20th instant.

The undermentioned Hospital Assistants are attached to the Field Hospitals stated opposite their names and directed to report themselves to the Medical Officers in charge of Field Hospitals for duty. Senior Hospital Assistant Bapu Sawant, Commissariat Unit.)

With No. 31, Native Field Hospital; 1st Grade Hospital Assistants, L.G. Mutkar; Atmaram Bapuji; Sukharam Babaji; 2nd Grade Hospital Assistants Hari Mahadick, Gopal Narayen, Shalk Ameer, Ramchandra Govind; 3rd Grade Hospital Assistant, Ramrao Gangadhar.

With No. 32 Native Field Hospital, 1st Grade Hospital Assistants, Yeduda Daniel, Rahiman Avraham; 2nd Grade Hospital Assistants, Shaik Miran, Sitaram Chintamon, Viragu Dhurmalingum; 3rd Grade Hospital Assistants, Venkat Swamy, Ganesh Balwant, Tukaram Khanderao.

All Troops will be medically examined by a Medical Officer, prior to embarkation for Suakim, at the Prince's Dock.

All Animals will be inspected by a Veterinary Surgeon, prior to embarkation on the transports for Suakim. For this purpose a Veterinary Officer of the Veterinary Fied Hospital proceeding will remain at Bombay to proceed in the last Transport to Suakim.

The No. 1 Company of Madras Sappers and Miners will now proceed on the 22nd instant, in the Transport "Goa" of instead of in the Transport No. 2 "Hendax," which now conveys the Native and Veterinary Field Hospitals and two Companies, 35th Bengal Infantry, previously allotted to "Bhandara."

1st Grade Hospital Assistant, Eknath Babaji, is attached to the 22nd Bombay Infantry for duty.

ABSENT OFFICERS.

Although the "Pioneer" wrote a few days ago in a manner which implied that no Bombay troops should be sent to the Soudan, it now pays a generous tribute to the regiment which is to represent this Presidency in Egypt. But at the same time it complains that so many of the officers are on leave. Our contemporary remarks :—

The 1st Bombay Lancers, who have been selected by the authorities to represent the Indian cavalry on the Suakim force, have a well deserved reputation as a crack corps. The 1st was one of the four cavalry regiments sent to Upper Burma after the annexation in 1885, and there, under its distinguished Commandant, the late Colonel Heyland, it achieved the breaking up of many a band of dacoits. In Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. Elliot, it now possesses another Commanding officer who is everywhere known as a first rate cavalry soldier, and in whose hands the regiment is sure to give a good account of itself. The one disadvantage it may be thought to have is that so many of the senior officers are away at the present moment. The Second-in-Command, Major Tinley, has just gone home on 6½ months' leave. The senior Squadron Commander, Major Minchin is in Civil employ; and two more of the Squadron Commanders, Captain Birdwood and Lieutenant Leveson Gower, are absent, the one being engaged in the Remount Department and the other as Commandant of the Governor's Bodyguard. The next Lieutenant is officiating as assistant to the Resident in the Persian Gulf, and the Adjutant is still down in the April Army List as being on leave out of India, but apparently, he should have rejoined by this time. The 35th Sikhs have also a large proportion of absentee officers. The Commandant has just gone on a year's leave. Major Bradshaw and Captain Edwards are campaigning in another part of Africa, round the shores of Lake Nyassa: Lieutenant Rowcroft is at Hongkong and Captain Bond is on the staff at Meerut. Their own regiment, the 36th Sikhs, by way of contrast, have almost every officers present with the regiment. Under these circumstances, it would be curious to know what is the principle that decides the selection for field service. In former days, it was generally understood that too much importance could not be attached to having native troops led by officers whom they knew and who knew them. Evidently that is not the leading idea of the authorities now.

CAN THE TROOPS BE SPARED?

Upon this question, the "Civil and Military Gazette" and other Anglo-Indian journals take the view to which we have given expression, that the practice of indenting upon India for troops for abroad, should be kept within well-defined limits. Our Lahore contemporary says :—

At first sight, glancing at the numbers of the Indian army and affiliated bodies, it would seem that 20,000 or 30,000 men would be a mere bagatelle, and in some ways, they could, if the authorities all of the same calibre. The army, however, is by no means homegeneous, and its fighting power is very much below its numerical strength. There are few officers who know the Indian army, who will say that all its regiments are fit to meet the Arab of the Soudan, or the Matabele—If he is anything like his Zulu parent stock—or even to furnish guards for Afghan lines of communications, much less to meet a European force. It is very far from our purpose to offend the susceptibilities of officers of any section of the Indian army: yet, we believe that few will desagree when we say that by no means all the Native troops under the Bengal, Madras and Bombay regiments, are fit to face a very formidable foe: while even the sturdy Bombay army is not what it was when it helped to save India in 1857. Good times and prosperity keep the best material from the ranks. How many of the Bombay regiments can stand up, as the 28th Bombay Pioneers did, to a rush of fanatic Arabs? If all can do so, then military opinion in India is at fault. A few years ago, with some exceptions, the Hindustani regiments of the Bengal army, were not held in high estimation. Judicious organisation by class regiments has probably improved matters; but the new arrangement has not been on trial, and we believe, it is a moot question, whether these Hindustani regiments will equal their Punjabi or Gurkha comrades. However, even if the Hindustani regiments prove of the best, and assuming that half the Bombay and a third of the Madras army can be relied on, the strength of the army in India is plainly none too large for the work to be done. In 1891, the disturbances along the frontier absorbed a very large portion of the Madras army as to be relied on, the strength of the army in India is plainly none too large for the work to be done. In 1891, the disturbances along the frontier absorbed a very large number of troops, and it was then quite on the cards that the trouble would spread. The Chitral expedition set the troops all over India on the move to take the place of those gone to the front, while the mere garrisonings of Chitral and the Malakand has compelled a redistribution of communications and the movement of Madras troops into the Bengal command. Since 1882, the area garrisoned by Indian troops has enormously expanded. Upper Burma draws a large military garrison, and depletes the best recruiting grounds for its military police. French contiguity on the Mekong also opens all sorts of potentialities which have to be arranged for. Baluchistan, Waziristan, Samana, Chitral and the Malakand and Gilgit, all require garrisons far in excess of those of 1882, when the last Indian Contingent went to Egypt. It is thus very evident that India can with difficulty spare troops. If the Indian army is to be considered, as it doubtless devoutly hopes it may, the source of supply of expeditionary forces of seasoned troops for minor wars, every effort will have to be made to bring all the army to the same reliable level: and in all probability the total number will have to be increased.

THE ABKARI QUESTION IN THE BARODA STATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Gaekwari Government has started the much-hated Abkari on the line of its British neighbour, and the cheap, good, and flavoury Mhowa liquor is the dream of the past. It is an unsettled question whether the liquor farming system has done any good to the health, morality, and prosperity of the people. But the sale of so healthy a drink as the innocent toddy should not be restricted, particularly as Nowsari, where the toddy has kept its reputation as possessing many medicinal qualities. Once the health-giving toddy of Nowsari was so famous that the doctors of Bombay and other places were advising their invalid patients to have a change to Nowsari, and to enjoy the innocent and pure drug. Nowadays the Abkari monopolist is the sole master of the situation. He fixes a certain number of palm trees to be tapped by a toddy shop-keeper at his sweet will, and takes the tax money in advance, so that it matters little to him whether the shop-keeper has that number of the toddy trees or not: hence smuggling and higher rates are the natural consequence. The helpless traders in toddy know only the business whereby to maintain themselves and families, and so they submit silently to the objectionable demands and arrangements of the contractor, and thus the innocent and poor Gaekwari subjects suffer. Besides the toddy-seller has to appease this man and that.

We trust that H. H. the Maharaja Saheb will save the public money by abolishing the department or reducing it, for we were getting the toddy in good quality and quantity when there was no Abkari system or inspection. The liquor contractor should not be allowed to be a toddy contractor, and the toddy contractor should not be allowed to do as he pleases. In the British and just near the Gaekwari limits where the tree tax and other expenditure are higher than the Gaekwari, the people get good and cheap toddy, and therefore Gaekwari people flock there to enjoy it. All these irregularities, inconveniences, and high-handedness were ably brought to the notice of the Maharaja Saheb on his return from Europe by our townsman, Dr. Desai, and the Sooba, R. B. Venikar, and Sir Sooba, the respectable Parsees and others think it degrading to go to the toddy shops H. H. the Maharaja Saheb has ordered for their convenience and enjoyment the stalls system that they can get good toddy by the competition, fixing the rate and measure for the same, solely conducted by the Government, without any interference of the contractor, except that he is to get the income received by the Government thereby. It rests on the good judgment and arrangement on the part of the officers concerned to carry out the conscientious desires of the Maharaja Saheb, to conduct the system to the satisfaction of the Government and the governed. This concession which the public of Nowsari is fortunate enough to get through the instrumentality of Dr. Desai should be given to all the other towns and villages, as it is a known fact that the poor Gaekwari ryots, such as Doobars, Kolis, &c., suffer for want of this innocent drink, which serves them for food, and indulge in injurious and dear alcohol. Toddy should be free of tax as before, so that the people may not use more injurious drinks.—Yours &c.,

May 15 "SOLEY."

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 24.

"A Mother of Three" at the Comedy is a funny little grass widow of an innocent type, who has never had the courage to tell her husband, absent in Peru on astronomical investigations, that instead of having presented him after his departure with only one daughter, she had become the mother of triplets. The girls, grown up now, show a great talent for getting engaged,—and disengaged, owing, as they say, "to Peru being such a very long way off." None of their lovers have the courage to take the father on trust, or to credit Mrs. Murgatroyd with anything but the common habit of grass widows of "making hay while the sun shines." The little lady is much inconvenienced by the secret between her and her husband; her allowance of £150 a year, though possibly enough for two, being wholly insufficient to provide for four; so she has had to fly to the ordinary resource of ladies limited in means, and to take in a lodger. Unfortunately, even this does not answer, for her tenant unblushingly eats like the proverbial boarder, and Mrs. Murgatroyd's first appearance on the scene is after having captured all his belongings, just as he was flitting without paying the rent. She sinks into a chair breathless but cheerful, between the two excitements of having vanquished the defaulter, and having just before sold her luxuriant hair to a lady she had met at the hairdressers who offered her ears to possess it. "I didn't want them," said Mrs. Murgatroyd, "they were large and flabby, but I told her she might have my mane for the diamonds in them." The result was a ten-pound note, frocks for the girls, and a happy complacency on their mother's part, no wise disturbed by the news that her daughters have all got engaged again,—the fifth time since Christmas. To their inquiries whether there really is anything shady about their father, she explains how Professor Murgatroyd was sent shortly after their marriage to observe the transit of Venus for five years at Peru; how "when Venus was over her trouble, the sun developed spots, and took eight years to get over them," and how finally, the Professor had dropped into a crater in the moon, and had not yet emerged from it. In the midst of her chatter, a telegram comes from one of the fiances, to say that his father and mother propose immediately visiting Cassiopeia's parents. "But Peru is such a long way off," exclaim the girls. "If we only had a father here! He could do so much; he could pay for clothes; and when we casually got engaged, he could ask intentions in such a casual, cheerful way." Then Mrs. Murgatroyd has an idea. She has hitherto been rather detrimental as a mother; she will become a Father. The lodger's clothes and her cropped hair make it possible; and she is not left much time to think, for on the heels of the telegram comes the double knock of General Sir Wellington Port and his wife, the parents of her son-in-law elect, and she just tumbles into her new attire as quickly she can. But an unimagined complication, arises when at the same moment returns the Professor from Peru, remorseful at finding through an advertisement that his wife has been reduced to taking in boarders. The General was Professor Murgatroyd's bestman and they both agree, on finding there is a usurping double, that it is best for the real husband to act as would-be boarder, unearth the mother, and solve the mystery of the three daughters. The little grass widow, confused in the absence of petticoats, and transparently a bad actress, constantly betrays herself. "Cassiopeia, you have my black velvet on!" she exclaims in the shock of seeing her only evening dress made common. Then on discovering a long-lost-sight of girl friend in Lady Port, she flies to embrace her, and is dragged away by the angry husband who insists on satisfaction. As, however, she assumes, in her natural character, that the apology is due from him, she is threatened with a horse-whipping, and throws herself on the sofa, in an agony of terror, a very unmasculine attitude. At last, however, the General finds record of the "Queen's bounty" that re-establishes the good character of Emmeline Murgatroyd, and she, listening to her husband's self-reproach, gets the courage to own up. Miss Fanny Brough acts her part delightfully, and is just rightly "unconvincing" in men's garments. Miss Esme Beringer, Miss Lily Johnson, and Miss Audrey Ford as the three girls are bright, graceful—and lady-like, which is less usual; Miss Rose Leclercq acts the grande dame as always, well; Mr. Cyril Maude as her husband, Mr. Felix Morris in the character of Jackson, or "Murgajacks" as the Professor is called in absence of mind by his friend, and Mr. Champion as the wooden doll-like lieutenant must all touch very nearly the farcical ideal of the authoress, Miss Colgraves.

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Now that our burglars are to have their tone exalted by a course of regular lectures, it would not be amiss to look as well into the higher education of our parrots. In a London Court this week, a claim for the price of a bird was rejected on the score of its horrible profanity; the defendant stating that it was unfit to present to his sweet-heart. The seller had assured him that the parrot spoke like a Bishop. Taking the language of bishops on trust, he gave it to the young lady, but was shortly told that its speech was simply sulphurous. It swore in Spanish and unfortunately the lady understood it well. It swore like all the troops in Flanders. The engagement resisted the strain, but the parrot was sent back, and a compromise had to be agreed on, each party paying its own costs. But the subject cannot be said to end here. That parrot will corrupt all the other birds in the fanciers shop and they in their turn go out on a mission of bad language. Will not some M. P. suggest that an entrance examination, or a state course of teaching be gone through by all immigrant parrots. If they could babble of red sandstone, primitive rocks, the Canals in Mars, the properties of acetyline, the Rontgen ray, what a valuable means of spreading knowledge they would become. Surely, a much less costly investment than board school teachers, if they could be trained to equally impart Church of England, non-conformist, Jewish, or agnostic teaching without peril to their own salvation.

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Turn, woman, turn thy wheel in garments loud;
Turn thy wild wheel in dust that's like a cloud;
Thy wheel and thee some love and some do hate.

Turn, woman, turn the wheel through smile or frown
Of those who watch thy wobbling up and down;
Thy skill is little, but thy pluck is great.

Smile the rude boys, and bow behind their hands;
Frowns the grave cit; the worlding understands;
Woman is woman, and mistress of her fate.

Turn, turn thy wheel amid the staring crowd;
Thy wheel and thee are loud, and yet allowed;
Thy wheel and thee some love; but do "hate"!;

The cult of the cycle, like all religions, gets additional piquancy from persecution. If people were really in earnest in their objections, they would for that reason stop; but no; they come on in their thousands. Here is an echo from Brighton of our Tennysonian verse-maker's plaint.

"This ill-governed town, besides breeding hordes of male and female, 'scorchers,' imports them wholesale on Saturdays and Sundays. The traffic of Brighton is utterly unregulated at all times; the unlucky pedestrian cannot make his way along the footpaths crowded with perambulators and blocked with loitering gossipers, and he fears the roadway on account of the bicycles which, often noiselessly, come upon him from all quarters and out of every side street. Bad as London may be, it is nothing to Brighton. A month ago, an elderly lady was knocked down on the Marine Parade by an unsecured hoyden who . . . rode off with a laugh . . ."

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Our sympathy is offered to the old lady, who was somewhat hurt, but we must at the same time congratulate the "unsexed hoyden" on being able to ride off "with a laugh." It is usually the cyclist, not the blockading passer by that comes off worst. We object in the same breath to her being styled "unsexed" as an invasion of the rights of women. The hoyden has, from time immemorial, before ever cycles were, claimed the privilege of being as horrid and irreverent as any small boy, and she has used it too, without her territorial boundary being questioned, and will continue to do so as long as animal spirits and original sin lodge in the human tenement. Another charge of our correspondent's is that the women who career up and down the front, to the danger of all but themselves, merely do it to show off their garments. Let them be turned into country lanes and they would soon be sick of their "bikes." Now if there is one thing that the cycling woman is troubled in her mind about an apologetic on the subject of, it is her dress. She feels the connection by no means established between becomingness and safety, and, forlornly hoping that the rapid motion will resolve her clothes into a general blur, she sacrifices her vanity to her now athletic energy. But she will no doubt fall back into her old vices, if she has in future to amble along at pedestrian pace. Such would be the obvious outcome of our correspondent's moan, if he did not logically propose to settle all difficulties by a seven and six-penny tax. He does not hope that it will lower the mun ber of cycles, but he will let himself be killed with equanimity in the knowledge that the pressure of the rates is less. However as we should prefer that such a hero lay not under the wheels in our Juggernant course, we suggest instead to Saul to join the prophets. Or if, as he says, "we need not all ride cycles, but must all use our legs" let him by all means use his effectively to clear the course. We warn him that if he treads on other people's corns, they will suggest a tax on legs.

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It was certainly a very dimly inspired prophet that foretold the extinction of the blouse, for its London career is not by any means near closing. It has the vitality of the fittest, and survives by a rare attribute of usefulness added to all the chameleon changeableness that fashion loves. In its 1896 maturity, it is if anything more daring in colour, but still has a fancy for half hiding itself beneath cloudy gauze. A yellow silk blouse in a brunette's trousseau was veiled so closely with black, that only the faintest rifts of gold appeared in the plaid of black and yellow gauze brought sleeves and bodice into harmony of richness. Another blouse had pink and black striped sleeves, and notes of pink at throat and waist; and again another was of rainbow coloured plaid, the prevailing hue being rose, and had a radiant butterfly bow at the back of the neck, nearly as wide as the shoulders, and evidently wired into shape. Insertion, crosswise, horizontal and sometimes upright, is still greatly worn with white or ecru gauze, and little lace flounces sometimes altogether cover the blouse, but they must be very transparent to have the pretty and delicate effect attained by chiffon and insertion. Grass lawns, which ought to be delightful for India, being open in texture and still firm enough to almost dispense with a foundation, take the place of gauze for afternoon wear and are fancifully embroidered with sprays of flowers in coloured silk, or open-worked in white. The ruffle makes a becoming, if fragile finish to everything; in lace or silk or gauze, it surmounts or covers the neck ribbon of last year; it grows down the many seams of godet capes like moss in crevices; it appears from below the lining, and sometimes runs from shoulder to wrist down the outline of a sleeve. Even the basques of our bodices suggest a ruffle, curling up as they do like the quilled edge of a shell, to show a prettily coloured lining. The skirts often now show a touch of colour between the seams, sometimes covered with lace, in some cases, they have three wide pleats behind, but usually they ripple in and out with equal fulness all round, except that the immediate front lies flat, though spreading out sidewards in pyramidal shape. There never have been richer brocades, or greater varieties of colour and material intermixed even in demi-toilette and tea-gown. Passing the shop windows, one imagines re-echoed the cry of the French husband. Deux cent soixante francs pour un deshabille! Que m'eu coutera-t-il donc pour t'habiller!

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain M de Horne, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Venice, Ismailia, Plymouth and Gibraltar, with the English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Beauchamp, Lieut W G
Bull, Mr W
Bunge, Mr C H L
Badenock, Mr G
Blackwell, Mr and Mrs and child
Bright, Mr A J
Barden, Mr W H
Boyd, Surg-Col and Mrs H W B
Butler, Mr R
Bradbury, Mr J
Brereton, Mr H W
Clabby, Mrs and child
Cockrip, Mr
Carter, Mr J S
Crawford, Mr
Connor, Mr O
Crawford, Mr F L
Cockrane, Mr E
Collins, Mr T G
Davison, Miss
Dwyer, Surg-Major J
Dutoit, Mr
Duce, Mr J
Earl, Mr W
Frank, Rev
Flynn, Mr and child
Foulkes, Mr F
Foster, Capt, Mrs and child
Gahan, Mr and Mrs H H
Gibbon, Miss
Gillespie, Vety-Major Duff
Gollan, Mr A
Harvey, Mrs
Hewett, Mr
Hight, Mr and Mrs
Harvey, Mr
Hormazdji, Mr
Hope, Mr C W
Hope, Miss H
Hormazdjee, Mrs
Higginson, Mrs
Hubbard, Dr, Mrs and infant
Hughes, Mr W C
Husak, Mr F G Roy
Haig, Rev and Mrs
Johnson, Lieut-Col A K
Johira, Lieut-Col A K
Johnston, Mr
Jamieson, Mr
Jones, Mr and Mrs E Grose.
King, Mrs
King, Miss A W
Loveday, Mr and Mrs, Miss, 5 children and infant
Mitchell, Mr and Mrs H P and infant
Milne, Mr
Mackenzie, Mr A M
Memmon, Mr
McGustie, Mr W A
Moir, Mr A
Moscrip, Mr S W
Neville, Mr E A
Nicholson, Capt Ralph
Nicholson, Mrs
Nonuiford, Mr L J
Osborne, Mr and Mrs W
Parker, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Pearce, Mr
Penny, Mrs
Parkerson, Miss
Pratt, Mr
Robertson, Mr T L
Roddy, Miss
Smitham, Miss
Strachan, Mr
Smith, Mr A
Seal, Mrs and infant
Simpson, Capt and Mrs J M
Smetham, Mrs, infant & ayah
Stagg, Mr
Tate, Mrs
Tate, Miss and child
Tew, Miss
Ulic., Mrs H W
Vaughan Mrs P B and two infants
Weedon, Lieut F F
Welch, Col and child
Whatman, Mrs W D
Wright, Mr, Mrs and Miss C
Wake, Mr B
Wilson, Mr W
Wood, Mr M D
Younghusband, Major

FOR BRINDISI

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE promoter of the memorial against rain-gambling in Calcutta, has received the following anonymous post card which should interest the Police :—"You have laid the foundation of your destruction by inserting scandalous words in your printed memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal against the rain-gamblers of Calcutta. You will be treated with savagement. You may be killed, you will have the consequence in a month or fortnight. It is better that you will destroy the said memorial. Anyone who was against the chowrastawalla never derived any benefit. If rain-gambling would be stopped, I assure you will not be allowed to remain in this world. Better take care."

THE coal trade of Japan is increasing by leaps and bounds. March recorded an increase of twenty-five thousand tons on the previous month, being the highest recorded exportation since the opening of the port of Moji for foreign trade, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Bombay, Australia, the United States and the Philippines are the chief customers. Beer-brewing is growing more in favour year by year in the land of the Mikado. An increase of something like twenty-five per cent. in the quantity brewed has taken place in the last three years.

IN consequence of a complaint, that fraudulently marked goods were being allowed to pass through the Calcutta Custom House, despite the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act, Mr. Baker has made a useful proposal to have samples of various goods analysed, so far as this can be done without causing inconvenience to importers or throwing excessive work upon the Custom House establishment or the Chemical Examiner to Government. In order to cause as little inconvenience as possible Mr. Baker proposes, when taking samples for examination and analysis, not to detain the goods pending the result, except in cases where there is reason to believe that they are fraudulently marked. Mercantile firms are now invited to intimate from time to time what descriptions of goods it would be desirable to examine in the manner suggested. The proposed arrangement should tend to increase the facilities for enabling consignees to get goods analysed at small cost, when they desire to have this done, and so far as it effects this, it will undoubtedly prove useful.

MR. F. A. WRIGHT, Engineer-in-Chief, in charge of the Hooghly-Cutwa Railway Survey party, has finished his portion of the work and submitted his report. It is understood that he recommends the alignment originally proposed, namely along the bank of the Bhagirattee, as then only it will pass through populous villages, and entail the minimum of cost. Mr. Wright goes shortly on eighteen months' leave.

AT the request of the Buddhist inhabitants of Rangoon, the Calcutta Mahabodhi Society have telegraphed to the Government of Bengal, asking that orders may be passed to defer removing the image of Buddha from the Gya temple till orders are passed on a memorial, shortly to be submitted to his Excellency the Viceroy in Council. The memorial, we understand, may be expected within this week.

THE schoolmaster would seem to be at discount at Godavri, as Mr. Brodie, President of the District Board, in his annual budget estimate, says, "No possible good can arise from multiplying schools with teachers on salaries ranging from Rs. 5 per mensem, and I should think that the pay should in no case be less than Rs. 10 in these days in this district." In Bengal even the humble *puskha* coolie will not accept Rs. 5 per mensem, while the scavenger holds out for a minimum of Rs. 7 per mensem.

IT would almost seem that Sir Thomas Sutherland's prediction that our ocean greyhounds will in future be built in China instead of on the banks of the Clyde, the Thames and the Tyne, is to be realised sooner than even that far-seeing Scotsman imagined. We read that another steel steamer has been launched at Singapore from the shipbuilding yard of the Harbour Dock Co., to the order of the Malayan Steamship Co., a Chinese firm, and from her published description she appears to be a credit to her builders.

IT is stated in connection with the enlargement of the Japanese Navy that one ironclad and four cruisers are to be built in England ; two cruisers in America ; one cruiser and several torpedo-boats in France ; and orders will also be placed with German firms for several torpedo-boats.

A MEMORIAL has been presented to his Excellency the Viceroy by Mr. A. H. Giles, Deputy Inspector-General of Police. N. and W. Range, Bengal, praying that the Secretary of State may be asked to include Deputy Inspectors-General of Police in the list of superior appointments for which an extra pension may, after three years of approved service, be given, or that in consideration of his long and special services the memorialist should individually be granted an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum. In support of this request the memorialist states that his services have extended over a period of 33 years, many of which have been passed in the most important appointment open to a police officer. He has been deputed on various occasions to examine and report upon the cost and working of the police establishments in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Colombo. He has also officiated as Commissioner of Police in Calcutta and Inspector-General of Police in Bengal. Owing to the depreciation of the rupee the value of his prospective pension has dwindled considerably. The only high office in the Police Department to which the extra pension of Rs. 1,000 recently sanctioned has been made applicable is that of Inspector-General, which in Bengal and all the other large Administrations has for the past 35 years invariably been held by military officers and members of the Imperial Civil Service. The liberal rate at which these officials are pensioned makes the increased pension not applicable to them. The memorialist feels it a hrndship that officers in his position should not be entitled to a pension enjoyed by Inspectors-General in minor Administrations, whose status and responsibilities are not greater than his own.

BHUBANA SUNAR, near Pooree, which has been growing in importance since the construction of the East Coast Railway, was the scene of a most destructive fire the other day. Nearly 800 straw thatched huts were destroyed, and more than one thousand persons were rendered homeless. Five lives are said to have been lost. Government is granting small loans to the sufferers, and the reserved forests have been thrown open to furnish wood for rebuilding the huts.

THE disclosures in the Reading child murders once more direct attention to the difficulties which persons with incumbrances who have to earn their livelihood have to encounter. With the exception of the establishment of creches, often situated far from the dwellings of those who would be benefited by such institutions, nothing south of the Tweed has been done in this direction to meet the necessities of the poor. In Glasgow, however, an attempt to solve the problem has been made. Some weeks ago, the Corporation, which was the pioneer in the establishment of municipal lodging-houses, made a departure by opening a block of buildings "as family homes," where widowers and widows having families can reside leaving their children at home while following their avocations. The family home, located off the Saltmarket, contains a number of rooms plainly but comfortably furnished—everything (even bedding) being supplied by the Corporation. There are in the building common rooms for the men and women, kitchens in which they can do their own cooking, day nurseries for the youngest children, and playrooms for those older. At school is a small playground. The children during the parent's absence are looked after by nurses, who, when the weather permits, take them for walks. The total cost of living for a family of four is about eleven shillings weekly, but this only includes food for the parent on Saturdays and Sundays.

THE very latest thing in school discipline has been disclosed at the Preston Police-court. Many parents are accustomed to promise their children such and such a reward if they will let their teeth come out. It occurred to an ingenious pupil teacher at Preston to connect the extraction of teeth with punishments instead of rewards. He gave the lads the option of being fined or having their teeth drawn, and when they elected the alternative he performed the operation with his own hands." Sad to relate his ingenuity was in turn visited with his other alternative, and he was fined 3*l*. Such is the fate of educational pioneers !

THE wells of Murahd (mura—bitter), held by Egyptian troops, are situated in the heart of the Nubian desert on the Korosko to Abu-Hamed line, about 118 miles from the former and 109 from the latter place. They form the only sources of water supply on this road, the intervening country being sterile desert, mostly loose sand. Sir Samuel Baker, who was here in 1861, describes the place as "a mournful spot—an extinct crater surrounded on all sides but one by precipitous cliffs about 300 feet high. The bottom is a desert flat and forms a valley of sand about 250 yards wide. The heat is very great." Colonel Stewart, who accompanied Gordon to Khartoum, and was subsequently killed at Abu-Hamed, travelled by this route in 1884, and adds that the water is so bad that only camels will drink it. Mr. F. L. James, a previous traveller, obtained some sweet water from a source in the neighbouring hills. 'It took our men a whole day to fetch it." Since the above descriptions were written, the wells having been occupied by an advanced post of the Egyptian army, the position has presumably been improved. Both General Gordon and Colonel Stewart expressed the opinion that the desert in this direction is quite impassable for an army, and is a complete barrier separating Egypt from the Soudan.

HOW AUSTRALIA CAN HELP INDIA.

THE following is the text of the paper "How Australia can help India" to which we referred the other day, as written on the above subject by Mr. George Cathcart Craig, Editor of the "Australian Army, Navy, and Defence Review" :—

Major-General A. B. Tulloch, C.B., before leaving Victoria expressed his regret that he would not have an opportunity of leading a Victorian Contingent to the frontiers of India in the event of a war with Russia. He had no doubt about the issue of a war with Russia, or any two Powers combined, and was convinced that the masterly arrangements of the Commander-in-Chief in India and his able staff would be sufficient to stem the tide of invasion from Central Asia : but as the unexpected nearly always happens in war, it was not impossible that a sudden call might be made on the Australian and other Colonies for troops, to replace the Anglo-Indian brigades gallantly fighting at the front. General Tulloch thought so well of the young Colonials as soldiers that he declared that he would be proud to lead them against the best disciplined troops which our enemies might employ for the invasion of India or Australia.

Since its migration to Australia, the Anglo-Saxon race has not degenerated with regard to pluck, hardihood, and martial spirit, and ever since the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny the spirit of self-defence and military duty has not been foreign to the Australian population. The old, heroic, and resolute spirit, prevails in all the Colonies. The martial pulse beats as true in the Anglo-Australian as in the heart of John Bull at Portsmouth, or the British hero in the out posts of Burma or Chitral. As in Europe and America, a few socialists and would-be-revolutionists are present amongst the colonial population, chiefly in the large towns, but they are only flashes in the pan, with whom the thinking Antipodean quietly declines to be associated. With the exception of the rowdy socialist and his dreamy adherents, the Australian is loyal to his race, Empire Queen, and State Constitution, the latter freer than the British Constitution itself. The spirit of the race was aroused in 1885, when England was wrongly reported to be hard-pressed for troops to fight the Soudanese Arabs, and the Russians had the latter advanced on Herat. It was not the small force of about 800 men that left Sydney for the Soudan that proved what Australia could do, or how far she was able to come to the Mother Country in the hour of danger, but it was the voice of marshal Australia yearning to take part in an over-sea expedition, and scatter the Queen's enemies. Only New South Wales was allowed to send military help to the Soudan, but we know that 5,000 good men and true were ready to volunteer for service, and General Tulloch was right when he said that Australia could spare a strong brigade for temporary service in India.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE FORCE.

I differ with him as to the composition of the force, which should consist of three regiments of infantry, 1,000 mounted infantry, 500 lancer cavalry, two complete batteries of field artillery, a medical staff corps, and other necessary details. So loyal and patriotic were the people in the despatch of the Soudan Contingent, that mercantile firms and rich colonists vied with each other in donating or subscribing funds to provide extra comforts for the men. No troops in ancient or modern times went to war with such ample pay, or such luxurious stores and equipments. If the troops did not go to the front in car-lagas, they went in floating palaces, well found in champagne and larder luxuries. Upon the whole it would be a fallacy to suppose that a British spirit does not exist in Australia, and I feel sure that if called upon, her sons would rush to the help of their brethren in India. When Majors Forbes, Wilson, and Gould-Adams were fighting Lobengula in Matabeleland, several volunteer corps offered to help their adventurous countrymen in South Africa.

It may be said that the great and rich England does not need the help of Australians to repel an invasion from Central Asia. I admit this, but there is always the chance of a reverse, and the loss of prestige which the capture of Cashmar or Cabul may cause in the main, would cause upon the natives of India, is a matter to be reckoned with by the Indian Viceroy. It is just possible that on the declaration of war in Europe the Royal Navy might not be able to shut up the enemy's warships in the French and Russian ports, and that if they steamed out to sea to fight it out a la Trafalgar, the result of a modern naval battle might not favour "the old flag," while the escape of the enemy's cruisers would imperil the British command of the sea. The chief aim of the Royal Navy in the event of war would be now as in the time of Howe, Hood, and Nelson to keep the foeman's ships in their own ports, and if they should escape to sea, our ironclads must "know how to dispose of them" as old Admiral Napier once said in the Baltic.

It would be a dangerous undertaking to send 15,000 British troops through the Suez Canal or via the Cape to reinforce the Indian army if half a dozen powerful cruisers such as the Rurik and Dupuy de Lome were in a position to intercept and attack them en-route. It is still a moot point whether England has sufficient cruisers to protect convoys and ocean liners filled with troops for India. If she cannot do it, then away goes our proud and hard-won command of the sea, of which the history has been so graphically described by Captain Mahan. If it is the intention of England or Australia, to help India, reinforcements would have to be thrown into Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta before a declaration of war, or when the sea power of England was still paramount and her ocean lines of communication safe beyond the shadow of a doubt, as they were in 1857-58 and again in 1882. An English expedition should never be trapped at sea like the Chinese transports en-voyage to the Yalu. The British nation would never forgive a commander who allowed himself to be caught, and his transports destroyed in a sanguinary battle. No expedition would be safe to leave Australia without the Royal Navy having first defeated the main fleets of the two great Powers in European India, and Pacific waters. The sea road to India would have to be safe before Australia could despatch reinforcement, for only in extreme cases could she afford to waste life and valour as at the reliefs of Gibraltar and Minorca. If England failed to maintain her command of the sea, the question arises, would it be wise or judicious for the Colonies to weaken their military strength by sending off a contingent of 5,000 men, the pick of their army or defenders, when the first line of Australia's defence, the Navy, was destroyed, and her shores rendered subject to raiding, invasion, or bombardment by a victorious and hostile fleet ? I think it would be admittedly unwise and unsafe.

The transports conveying an Australian Contingent would require to be escorted by a fleet, and on landing in India the colonial troops would be detailed for garrison duties, thus allowing an equivalent number of Indian troops to be sent to the front. Australian soldiers have plenty of elan and a ready discipline, but it would not be advisable to employ them in the field until they had become accustomed to the conditions of Indian service. Australia would be able to spare the services of 5,000 men, because they could at once be replaced by 50,000 others, who, however, would require three or four months continuous training to fit them for employment against disciplined European troops.

IN THE EVENT OF A RUSSIA INVASION.

If the greater part of the Anglo-Indian Army was wanted at the front, the Australian troops, together with the European Volunteer Corps of India, would create a deep sense of internal security in the rear, and thus reduce the chances of mutiny and rebellion. In the event of an invasion of India, Russia would employ about 400,000 men, at three or four points, and to resist such armies would give plenty of work to all the troops under the orders of the Indian Commander-in-Chief. It would be madness for Russia to attempt an invasion with less than this number, as she would have to guard against possible flank attacks from Asia Minor and Persia. We must give up all hope of a Chinese attack upon the Russian forces on the Pamirs. The £18,000,000 Chinese loan, coached by Russia, has lost England the alliance of China in that direction. Chitral, Gilgit, Peshawur, Quetta, and Burma will, therefore require strong Anglo-Indian Divisions as Corps of Observation. Hence the necessity of Indian statesmen and generals looking to Australia as a source of military help in time of need and danger. The Indian ports and rivers in the next great war will be liable to be raided, invaded, or bombarded in like fashion, and in a style similar to the ports of Australia, the West Indies, or even the United Kingdom itself. It would cause alarm to the natives of India if they heard that Herat and Bombay, Cabul or Calcutta were in the hands of Russia. The Indian ports must be made strong enough to defeat such bombardments, and her harbours must be keept open as ports of refit, refuge, and coaling stations. Australia would expect Indian harbours to be kept open as lines of communication with her Contigent in India. It would go hard with India if she was cut off from England and Australia by sea. The Indian army would require our horses, coal, tinned meats, and other colonial produce in the event of war.

Amongst the ranks of the Australian Contingent would be found men fit to stand climatic change, the privations of active service, long marches, and the demands of army discipline, whilst their scouting and camp qualities would prove of the greatest value. The Indian cavalry is as good as any in the world, but an Anglo-Indian army wants more of that new arm—mounted infantry and rangers. To-day the role of cavalry will be to reconnoitre, and the role of mounted infantry to be to seize hold of, and keep, valuable tactical positions until the arrival of the main army. An Australian Contingent in India would be at a considerable disadvantage owing to the fact of its troops not being armed with magazine rifles, the new 12-pr. field-guns, the improved Maxim and Hotchkiss quick-firers, and unsupplied with high explosives and modern projectiles. These are deficiencies which the seven united colonies of Australia should make good without further delay. We are cognizant of the fact that foreign invading troops armed with Lebel and Berdan magazine rifles and covered by Maxims. Nordenfeldts, and long range field guns, would soon dispose of our three little armies, but we hope that the Australian troops will soon be re-armed with the Lee-Metford and the most modern types of machine, quick-firing, and field guns. If the colonial armies were so armed, 5,000 disciplined Australians should defeat 10,000 Russians, 7,500 Frenchmen, or 12,000 Japanese.

I have just received the official return of all the Defence Forces, which reviewed by my own knowledge and experience, I set down at 17,500 as a peace establishment, and 36,000 on a war footing without conscription. Taking all the existing machinery in the several colonies for the purposes of mobilisation, even adding the rifle club reserves, I do not think it safe to rely upon more than 25,000 as really high class disciplined troops, fit to meet a European invader ; but it is wonderful how the quarter drilled Australian soldier can pick up the word of command, accustom himself to camp routine, and steadily perfect himself in field and battle discipline. After the mobilised federal strength of 36,000 had been called out, an ulterior force of 150,000 men would volunteer to defend the country. Three months' drill and discipline would render them fit for anything.

WHAT THE AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENT WOULD DO.

Taking the colonial troops on a peace footing, the character of the force may be termed equal to the men who left England for Waterloo, for it has a large percentage of experienced warrant and non-commissioned officers to lead and direct the half trained rank and file. Upon a war footing the colonial armies would not be so efficient in the field as they would only have a Militia drill. This being so, the expert, practical, and dashing Indian commander might say—"Thank you very much for your offer of 5,000 men to help India if necessary, but what use are they if they are not up to the standard of discipline of the Indian Army ? We want men fit to face the hordes of Kuropatkin, and the wild Cossacks of Ali Khanoff." Just so ! An Australian Contingent of 5,000 men would leave Sydney, Melbourne, and other centres of population, as half disciplined men, full of military ardor and love of the British Empire, and before they reached the front they would know their work and their officers so well, that they would be fit to fall into line with either Sikh or "Tommy Atkins." Forty per cent. of this contingent would be old soldiers, many of them Imp rial Reserve men, and the other sixty per cent. would be men of over three years service in the Defence Force. This contingent has no existence at present, but it could be mobilised in a week when called upon by the Queen in Council, or even, if a cablegram was received from the Viceroy of India to the effect of "Come over and help us." In a year or two when colonial statesmen will have learnt that the attack is superior and more final in war than a passive defence, we may ex ect the a to provide a disciplined force, easily mobilized, and fit to embark upon an offensive expedition. It will be better to carry war into New Caledonia, to Saigon, Reunion, or Madagascar, than to permit the troops and sailors of France and Russia to escape to sea, land, burn, pillage and destroy our commerce. Major-General Hutton has been the first to demonstrate a practical scheme for the despatch of a force to relieve Hobart in Tasmania, should an enemy land there. The details of the mobilisation, equipment, embarkation, and despatch of an offensive-defence force must in the same way be worked out in terms of peace. A combined health expedition might land in New Zealand, entrench itself in Northern Queensland or South Australia, capture and hold Thursday Island or King George's Sound, make a sham attack on Newcastle or Geelong, or by sudden concentration appear before the naval base at Sydney. This would put the Admiral with his scattered command, together with the disjointed and unfederated colonial forces, in a trying position. It is true that a line of railway extends from Port Gladstone in Queensland, to Adelaide in South Australia, via Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne, but we could not protect Port Albany, Port Darwin, or Thursday Island from a naval bombardment. This phase of the Australian defence question demands that the colonies should have an offensive-defensive army of 5,000 men ready to embark for places which if vigorously attacked might close the war in the Pacific or Indian Oceans. Australia must have a fighting army, just as the United Kingdom "must" have the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers to enable three Army Corps of Regular troops to leave England for operations in India and Europe. The invasion of Australia can only be prevented by sending combined expeditions to those places which if left alone would form rallying points for troops destined to capture the colonies.

The non-military element of the colonial hustings is inimical to the offensive-defence system. The labour candidate will laugh down the idea in vulgar phrases, but this over-sea armed force must be established in times of peace, and not postponed until the actual outbreak of war. The armies of Marlborough, M'Clellan, and Wellington were made during war, but the armies of Frederick, Moltke and of British India were created during peace. "Where can we get this 5,000 men, quoth the non-patriot" and even if we had them, the Parliament would not allow them to leave Australia." To this exclamation Major-General Tulloch answered : "They could be got for India, and would leave the Colonies in spite of the Government." And they would enlist, depart for, and conquer in India, under her able and heroic commanders. The departure of 5,000 soldiers would not be felt, for every commandant would be required to complete his command to war strength, and discipline the ulterior volunteer or conscrips army mobilized to repel an actual invasion. If india called for help, Australia would risk dispatching the contingent by sea to defeat the invaders of Hindustan.

NAVAL DEFENCE.

The Naval defence of India is closely connected with any scheme for the defence of Australia. The Royal Navy is responsible for the safety of any combined naval attack upon Indian ports. To a large extent the safety of the Suez Canal and Red Sea, or of the Cape route is identical wi h Australian interests. All trade and transport for India and the Colonies passes through the Suez Canal. Mr. Laird Clowes has not yet proved the wisdom of shutting up the Levant and Suez Canal by a fleet of ships at Aden and Gibraltar, thus blocking what is by several thousand miles the speediest road to India and the East. A Franco-Russian war with England should not make us scuttle out of Egypt or the Mediterranean, as "the great naval fights to be" may just as well be fought out off Malta, Toulon, or Port Said as off Torbay, Brest, or Cherbourg. It is to the mutual interests of India and Australia that the Suez Canal should be kept open. If we cannot do so, how can we be strong enough to maintain our sea power off the Canaries, West Indies, or the Cape ? If England has not the command of the sea, the Cape route may be blocked as well as that by the Suez Canal. Let the Suez and Cape routes be destroyed, and India and Australia are cut off not only from the mother country, but also from London—the key, brain, and financial centre of the Empire, if not of the whole world. This not impossible event in a naval struggle would change the theatre of war to the Pacific and Indian oceans. With such an event grand British combinations will begin on this side of the line. India could only be relieved by England via Vancouver and Australia, and also by the joint operations of the North Pacific, China, Indian, and Australian fleets. The Admirals with one grand tactical scheme would shut up the enemy's ships in their few ports, or follow their devastating cruisers to the bitter end. It would be an easier task to do so on this side of the Equator than in the Atlantic or the Mediterranean, because, despite the 24 Russian and 16 French men-of-war now cruising in Eastern waters, the four British fleets are more than a match for the ships of the Dual Alliance. Our command of the telegraph system enables our admirals and captains to know every day the movements of each foreign war ship. With ships of the Blake, Blenheim, Crescent or Terrible" type panoplying the ocean highway between Brazil and N. W. Africa, or at the mouth of the Red Sea at Aden, the India, China, Australian and North Pacific fleets should not only clear the ocean of hostile cruisers, but also be able to destroy any hostile base of operations, or any combined fleet that offered them battle. These operations would be going on whilst Sir George White and his skilful generals were waging war on the Indian frontiers, and whilst England, with or without the Triple Alliance, was fighting bravely, as of old, for her sea power, and the integrity of her Empire. Our foes would at the onset try to get to sea to destroy commerce and cut the lines of oceanic communication. The duty of the Australian colonies is simply that of mobilisation and a stand to arms, with a heart for any fate, ready to defeat invasion or assume the offensive-defence. The despatch of an Australian Contigent to India, before or after a declaration of war, depends upon the circumstances of the moment. If the four fleets of England in the East were victorious in every sea, then India could depend upon help from Canada and Australia in a variety of ways. Business with Australia would be grand. A war trade would spring up in horses, coal, produce, &c., especially if China, Japan, Spain and Holland were neutral : nor would it ever do to carry British goods in foreign bottoms, as it would tend to destroy the future carrying trade of England, India, and her colonies.

THE QUID PRO QUO.

So much for Australia helping India. Let us see how India, if necessary, could help Australia in time of war. It is not impossible for a bold, daring, and clever enemy to land a force in Northern Australia and there entrench himself in Plevna fashion. Russia in 1885 has a plan laid for the capture of New Zealand, whilst other Powers had designs upon Fiji, the Solomon Islands, Tasmania, and the Gulf of Carpentaria. And supposing that our admirals missed hostile armadas and lost their sea power in desperate battle in the vast Pacific, a Franco-Russian, or Japanese expedition could steal along the Australian coast and effect a landing at some point, far from our military centres. Our colonial armies might melt before the disciplined troops of the invaders. The fate of war, despite our inborn gallantry, self sacrifice, and obsolete harbour defences, might go against us, and then Australia might ask for Indian help, which would mean an expedition like that sent to Abyssinia and thrice to Egypt. When Japan gained command of the sea in the China war, she transported over 80,000 men from Japan, and in the present Cuban rebellion, Spain safely transported and landed 50,000 men in Cuba, to say nothing of the transit of the French expedition to Madagascar. Each facts proves what can be done by a bold and enterprising enemy. Abercrombie and Wolseley could not have landed in Egypt, Wellington in Spain, or Raglan in the Crimea, if England had not possessed command of the sea. With a foreign army entrenched in Australia and conquering our disjointed little armies by beating them in detail with superior guns, projectiles, and magazine rifles, we might have to call in the aid of an Indian army to renew the struggle, and drive the strangers in the bushland to capitulate. If such assistance was wanted I am sure that the Imperial and Indian Governments would grant the request, whilst the officers and men, Native and European, would be animated with a noble spirit, and with a mutual patriotic desire to defeat the enemy. The Sikh, Goorkha, Punjabi, Pathan and Hindustani in a splendid line of batile front with the genial sons of Australia, might yet capture a Cossack army on the Hawkesbuyrian as they would beyond Candahar.

Such are a few impressions with regard to how India and Australia could help each other in war. I send them to your excellent Journal as fresh food for reflection, or as that part of Colonel Maurice's bone of defence, or as that I think has not yet been properly picked. I touch upon items and units of a possible coming defence of England's Eastern Empire, when parts of it may be hard pressed, whilst the Mother Country is engaged by land and sea in Europe, and when nearly one quarter of her magnificent Colonial Empire are cut off from India and the United Kingdom. The time is approaching when a system of defence for our scattered possessions must be thought out and reduced to an exact science. One brain may not formulate it—give it flesh, bone, sinews, or life, but for all we know there may lurk in the mind of some of England's great war sons—a greater than Caesar, Alexander, Gustavus, Marlborough, Napoleon, Moore, Wellington, Napier, or Roberts—a great, grand, and complete scheme of naval and military defence against the world in arms. The maiden thought may electrify some brain. I sitting thinking and writing at the naval base of Sydney send you my thoughts on the subject, however crude, confused, or imperfect they may be, hoping that some Indian officer will ponder over the aim and object of this paper and weave out of the web of confused ideas and loyal aspirations, a golden and serviceable cloth of perfect Imperial defence. The march of science, the development of electricity, the non-finality of invention, the revolution of steam, the tightening of the links of empire by the post and telegraph system, and the enlightenment of man in war, all demands the continuous attention and consideration of soldiers, commanders, and statesmen. The expansion of our empire compels us to keep it at any cost and sacrifice, because trade always follows the flag whether along the dark outline of the Hindu Kush, or amongst the thousand Isles of Oceania.

In conclusion let us hope that in the next great war the soldiers of the Imperial, Indian, and Colonial armies will be seen marching shoulder to shoulder all united in a firm determination to maintain the integrity of that Empire which it has cost so much sacrifice and heroism to establish.

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THE AMEER AND THE KAFIRS.

THE DURAND AGREEMENT.

AN UNLUCKY LUCKY MISTAKE.

THERE has been some puzzling news of late from the regions near Chitral where we have been settling boundaries with the Ameer. It was only in November, 1893, that Sir Mortimer Durand made an agreement with the Ameer, that he was not to exercise inteference in Swat, Bajaur, or Chitral, including the Arnawai or Bashgol Valley. Last November, when two years had hardly elapsed, we had news that the troops of the Ameer have been making havoc in the Bashgol Valley, and cruelly treating the Kafirs, a curious and ancient people, in whom students of ethnology and readers of books of travel are keenly interested. It has been assumed that at the least the Ameer or his generals had been guilty of an oversight, and that he would be called upon to restore some of the captured Kafirs to their homes. Very recently questions were asked in Parliament on the subject. These questions clearly took it for granted that the Durand agreement had been violated, that the Government must take steps to secure the restitution of territory "improperly acquired, and such reparation as was now possible for the slaughter and enslavement of the many thousands of Kafirs in a district which was specially included within the British dominions."

A GEOGRAPHICAL MISTAKE.

The full significance of Lord George Hamilton's replies does not seem to have been realised ; but the fact is this. We have no control of the Bashgol Valley at all ; it is the Ameer's, to do just what he pleases with, unless we can persuade him (or decide that it is desirable to coerce him) into friendly treatment of the Kafirs. The Durand agreement excludes from the Ameer's influence what is called the "Arnawai or Bashgol Valley" ; but it turns out that there is no Arnawai or Bashgol Valley. The Arnawai is one river, and the Bashgol is another river. Their directions both lie north-west and south-east in a line crossing the Chitral River, which is also known as the Kunar. If we had got the whole of this line, we should have interposed a barrier between Afghan and Chitral territory ; and that has certainly been an object of British diplomacy for years. But, clearly, our diplomacy has blundered, and the Ameer has got the better bargain. The Ameer has said in effect, "You asked me for the Arnawai river, and I supposed you meant the Arnawai. The Bashgol is another valley ; that is, part of Kafiristan, and belongs to me." It was in the Durand agreement "that any differences of detail such as those which will have to be considered hereafter by the officers appointed to demarcate the boundary line shall be settled in a friendly spirit, so as to remove for the future, as far as possible, all causes of doubt and misunderstanding between the two Governments." In this case the Ameer has certainly got the benefit of the doubt. It is admitted that he has got the territory over which the Mehtars of Chitral have heretofore claimed rights and territory ceded by Sir, (now Sir George) Robertson, with the result, according to Sir Lepel Griffin, that the people there were encouraged to look for English protection. The following are the terms in which Lord George Hamilton announced our virtual surrender of the Bashgol Valley:

When the delimitation began in the field it was found that the Bashgol and Arnawai Valleys ran in different directions, the Arnawai draining into the Kunar from the east and the Bashgol River from the west. The frontier was therefore revised, and the revision placed within the sphere of influence of the Ameer of the Bashgol Valley which is west of the Kunar River, and over which the Mehtars of Chitrail have claimed rights. This included part of the country visited by Sir G. Robertson in 1890 and 1891.

THE AMEER'S BARGAIN.

The Parliamentary paper issued three weeks ago leaves members of Parliament and the public without any means of judging the exact extent of the concession made to the Ameer, and of determining how far this concession was really made on a "difference of detail." The fourth clause of the agreement says that the object of the Frontier Commissioners should be to "arrive by mutual understanding at a boundary which shall adhere with the greatest possible exactness to the line shown in the map attached to this agreement, having due regard to the existing local rights of villages adjoining the frontier." Did not the map settle the question whether the Bashgol Valley was to be excluded from Afghanistan or not ? The influence from Lord George Hamilton's answer and from the non appearance of the map is that it did. No map accompanies the Parliamentary paper, and we are told in a footnote that the map is "not reproduced because the actual demarcation of the frontier under Clause 4 is not completed." But another proof that the line meant by the Indian Government must have been the Bashgol Valley, since handed over to the Ameer, seems to be afforded by a map now before us with this note : "Compiled and drawn in the Intelligence Division, War Office, mainly from the latest Indian survey and Russian staff maps, under the direction of Lieut.-Col. J. C. Dalton, R. A., D. A. A. G., 1892. Revised April, 1893." Now, upon this official map we find the river on the Kafiristan side of the Kunar marked as the "Arnawai or Bashgol River," but no trace of the river which Lord George Hamilton now tells us is the Arnawai on the Dir side of the Kunar. The communications between Kafiristan and Chitral are by this Bashgol Valley, which has been wrongly named the Arnawai. That it was not originally intended that he should have the control of these communications is settled by the references to the Ameer and Chitral in the Chitral Blue Books. However, the foregoing of Lord George Hamilton proves that some one has blundered. This north-east slice of Kafiristan, like all the rest of it, is in consequence in the actual possession of the Ameer ; and the English lady-physician to Abdul Rahman is quite right in saying that he had acquired his freedom to subdue all Kafiristan by treaty with Great Britain.

THE KAFIR HEROES.

The great interest taken in the Kafirs of the Hindu Khush is partly inspired by a romantic tradition of their heroic disregard of danger and their preference of death to surrender. It is very curious that the tradition has been repeated in the experience of last autumn, unless Dr. Lillias Hamilton has been deceived by a lying story based on the old tradition. We give the two stories one after the other :

THE STORY OF 1866.

In 1866 a fortified Kafir village, attacked on the side of Badakshan, seeing resistance hopeless, preferred a voluntary "suttee" to embracing Islam or becoming slaves to Mahommedans. The wounded Kafirs, emaciated by hunger, gave their last strength to gathering large beams, on which the women poured their last store of oil, and holding their children by the hand, entered the huge funeral pyre, where the invaders found them all burned to death."—Dr. G. W. Leitner, in "The Globe."

THE STORY OF 1895.

The tribe called Sia Posh (black dress) engaged in a fierce fight with the Ameer's troops at a place called Sheshpoos. They were all armed with good firearms, and commenced the battle in the open. The Afghans under Captain Mahomed Alil Khan, consisting of several battalions of well trained men besides Ghazis from Panjshir, Anderab, and Lozman, made considerable havoc among the undisciplined Kafirs, who were forced to retire to their fortified villages, whence they continued to fire on the Afghans through holes in the walls. The tables were now turned, the Kafirs lost but few men, the Afghans many. So, contrary to the express orders of the Ameer, who wished every one to be taken alive, the captain was obliged to make use of the heavy guns. In this way many of the houses were destroyed, and the Kafirs were obliged to fly for protection from one village to another, until finally they were completely routed. The Afghan soldiers then razed to the ground one of the villages to capture all the remainder alive, but some 400 or 500 of them set fire to their own buildings and perished in the flames rather than fall into the hands of the enemy.—Dr. Lillias Hamilton, in letter dated Kabul, Feb. 19th, in "Times" of April 4.

It is a curious fact that Dr. G. W. Leitner, from whom we have the story of 1866 finished it with the words : "History may repeat itself, and unless we save Kafiristan, leave a blot on British honour such as no subsequent professions can efface."

Mr. H. C. Thompson, describing the mountain fastnesses of these Kafirs in his "Chitral Campaign," said of their country :

It is quite possible that Kafiristan and not Chitral may be found to be the key of the position. It is said to be quite inaccessible, and it is known that Timur was obliged to leave it unconquered after losing a great number of men in the attempt to subdue it. On the other hand it is asserted with some show of reason that Alexander the Great starting from Balkh, came down through the western portion of Kafiristan to the Kunar river, near Jellalabad, so it is quite possible there may prove to be a practicable road through it through the country through which Colonel Holdich passed was so steep and rugged that it took him seven hours a day to march eight miles.

We may quote as a sequel to this one futher passage from Dr. Lillias Hamilton :—

In the map brought by Captain Mahomed Ali Khan on place was marked Kafi Timoor—the fort of Timoor—and he explained that on a stone there he had found the following words engraved :—"The Ameer Timoor of the Mogul Dynasty conquered this country so far, but was unable to proceed further." The Ameer's officer then went on to say that on that same stone he has engraved the following words, from the Koran : "The true faith in one God has overcome the infidels or believers in many gods." Also the following inscription : "In the year 1313 (i.e., 1895), during the reign of the Wise King, Ameer Abdurrahman Khan, the whole of Kafiristan was conquered and incorporated in the kingdom of Afghanistan."

The Ameer was evidently of Mr. Thomson's opinion, for he defended his determination to have his authority acknowledged in Kafiristan on the plea that if he did not hold all the country with a strong hand, the Russians would soon be within two days' march of his capital. The Ameer is therefore already master of all Kafiristan, and he owes his position in its north-eastern parts adjoining Chitral to a mistake in the interpretation of the Durand agreement.—"Daily News."

A DIAMOND tiara, valued at upwards of 1,000*l* was presented to Madame Nordica on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, between the first and second acts of "Lohengrin" a few days ago. It was subscribed for by about 500 music-lovers of New York, each subscription being limited to 2*l*., and was a recognition of the celebrity and popularity which this American-born prima donna enjoys. The coronet contains 233 diamonds, the largest being about 1½ carats, while the total weight of diamonds is about 30 carrats. The setting is platinum, lighter and more brilliant than gold but gold wire, with loops for hairpins is used at the base to secure the coronet to the head. Next comes a double row of about 75 large stones, and then the tiara, an open cluster of springs and flowers, very high in front, and with a large diamond at the tip of each spring. The centre-piece of the crown is detachable, and can be worn with a gold comb or a hair ornament. The details were settled with the jewellers by a committee of ladies, who must have been generous indeed if they could wholly have suppressed a feeling of envy.

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FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

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The material is very rich and novel, being the new moire velours, so called from the velvety softness and sheen of its surface, and the large, irregular, and highly effective waves in which the watering is carried out. The skirt, which flows out at the back in a long and graceful train, is bordered all round with a silk embroidery of myrtle and orange blossom, connected by chains of pearls sewn upon the dress itself.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878. 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors [illegible] of inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA [illegible] the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

[illegible] NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one [illegible] possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without [illegible] Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Clarmont Sq., London, W.C.

[illegible] India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the int se thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1878; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18537, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

HEALTH. STRENGTH. & ENERGY.

'For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S-PHOSPHODYNE LABORAT[illegible] HAMPST[illegible] LONDON, ENGLA[illegible]

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Dr. E. Sparkes Aldborough.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited;
KEMP & Co., &c.

NOTICES.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

THE BEST "REFRESHER" IN INDIA.

J. & R. TENNENT'S Wellpark Brewery Glasgow TRADE MARK T J. & R. Tennent BREWED IN SCOTLAND PILSENER BEER

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. *Rs. 22.0*
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints *Rs. 31.0*

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents—

Calcutta & Bombay—Turner, Morrison & Co.
Madras - - Spencer & Co.
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CARNRICK'S

Soluble Food

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

The Most NOURISHING, PALATABLE, EASILY DIGESTED, and EASILY PREPARED INFANTS' FOOD.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is a Milk-Wheat Food, absolutely free from Starch, which the Infant cannot digest, the Starch of the Wheat having been converted by our process into easily digested nutriment—dextrine and maltose. The milk, again, used in the preparation of Carnrick's Soluble Food is partly pre-digested, with the result that it can be assimilated by the youngest Infant, and yet does not supersede the natural process of digestion.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD requires the *addition of water only*, to prepare it for use, as it contains all the elements necessary for the growth and sustenance of the child.

"Closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."—*British Medical Journal.*

CARNRICK & CO., LTD.
24 & 25, Hart Street, Bloomsbury,
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HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER MOC-MAIN TRUSS

(No Steel Band.) Effective & Light. Equally comfortable in all erect or reclining position.

Prices:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, & 21/-
Double, 26/-, 30/-, & 33/6

Consultations, descriptive Circular, Price List, &c., free. J. WHITE & Co., Ld., London, 228, Piccadilly, England. Est. 50 Years.

WHITE'S SCIATIC, SCIATIC & KIDNEY BELTS

All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.

All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE. Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.

Botanic Medicine Co., 8, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

NOTICES.

SICK HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, instantly relieved by *GRIMAULT and Co's GUARANA* a single powder of which is sufficient to cure the most violent sick headache.

The LANCET says:—"GRIMAULT'S GUARANA powders are a certain remedy for sick headache."

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from Oppression in breathing, stifling sensations, Hoarseness, and Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds, with Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections, and difficulty in Expectoration, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

For Constipation and Biliousness

LAXATIVE FRUIT JULIEN PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

JULIEN, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!

MATICO

GRIMAULT & Co CHEMISTS, PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

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DISINFECT WITH

"SANITAS" DISINFECTING POWDER

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

"SANITAS" POWDER is non-poisonous and fragrant, and generates (by slow evaporation) the active oxygenated and aromatic healthful vapours of Pine and Eucalyptus Forests.

1.—Place in saucers about the room.
2.—Keep about a table-spoonful in all chamber utensils.
3.—Keep a tin for use in every closet.
4.—Sprinkle it over all drains twice a week.
5.—Place about a table-spoonful in all spittoons.
6.—Sprinkle it freely about stables, kennels, cow sheds, pig sties, poultry houses, rabbit hutches, farm yards, market places, factories, urinals, ash bins, &c.
7.—For disinfecting walls, ceilings, cattle trucks and slaughter-houses, make the powder into a wash or milk by admixture with water and apply it in that form.
8.—Use it for scrubbing the floors of hospitals and workhouses, and the decks of ships.

PRICE OF THIS TIN, 1/-

THE SANITAS CO., LTD., THREE COLT LANE, BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.

"'Sanitas' is a valuable disinfectant, having certain advantages over all others."—MEDICAL PRESS & CIRCULAR.
"'Sanitas' now enjoys general favour as a disinfectant."—LANCET.
"'Sanitas' has met with wide recognition and approval."—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Pamphlet will be sent Free on application to the Office of this Paper, or to BATHGATE & CO., Chemists, CALCUTTA.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

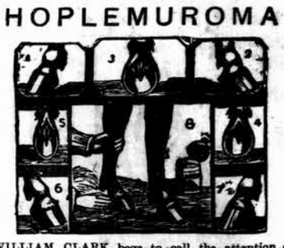
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

NOTICES.

W. CLARK'S HOPLEMUROMA



WILLIAM CLARK begs to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry, also Trainers and Dealers, and all who have the care and management of Horses, to his

HOPLEMUROMA

(HOOF OINTMENT)

For the improvement of the growth of Horses' Feet also to cure and prevent Navicular Disease, Jarring, Fever in the Feet, Brittle and Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, Corns, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Cuts, Wounds, Sore Throats, &c., also prevents Horses throwing Shoes.

This matchless preparation causes the Horn to grow about three-quarters of an inch per month, making it tough and wiry, and prevents it breaking away, and does not stop Horses from doing their usual work, besides being highly conducive to the general health and well-being of the Horse's Foot.

After successful applications of the above for 35 years, and during that period never knowing it to fail, W. C. can with the greatest confidence recommend it, and also feels it his duty to make the public acquainted with a preparation so valuable for the cure of the abovementioned diseases, and no Stable ought to be without it.

1. Sound Foot. 2. Seedy Toe. 3. Sound Foot and Frog. 4. Diseased Foot. 5. Contracted Foot. 6. Sound Foot. 7. Brittle, Shelly and Sand Crack. 8. Application of Hoplemuroma.

Yours faithfully, J. S. MIDDLETON.

METROPOLITAN POLISH

For restoring and preserving all kinds of Patent Enamel, and Morocco Leather. It renders them perfectly elastic. It will not attract heat. Likewise for cleaning and restoring Oil Paintings, Carriage Panels, &c. For French Polished, Japanned, and Varnished Goods, it will be found unequalled.

Brown Leather Polish

For Cleaning, Beautifying, and Preserving all kinds of Brown Leather Boots and Shoes and every description of Brown Leather.

Made in Three Shades—
NUT BROWN, LIGHT BROWN, AND MAHOGANY.

Brown Boot Stain

For Removing Stains and Restoring Leather to its Original Colour.

FOR ALL KINDS OF BROWN LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES
Warranted not to injure the leather.

PASIATREUSIS

For Outward Application.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ROARERS & WHISTLERS.

A certain cure for Horses' Sore Throats, Irritation of the Throat, Strangles, Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ringbones, Capped Hocks, &c. Enlarged or Stiff Joints can be reduced by the use of this preparation giving freedom of action. Contracted Muscles, Sinews, and Sidebones made elastic. It is the quickest known remedy to reduce inflammation, and does not Blister or cause any Irritation when applied, or remove the hair.

This Preparation is so simple in its use that it does not prevent the animal from doing it usual daily work during its application. This is a very great advantage. To Breeders, Trainers, Job Masters, &c., it is a most invaluable remedy, and during the last 25 years has effected some wonderful cures.

A bottle of Embrocation accompanies the same, and should be used alternatively.

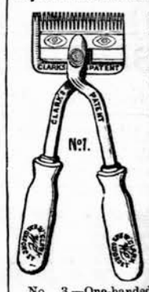
This is the most humane remedy ever introduced to the public, as it does away with the painful operations of firing and blistering, and causes the animal no pain whatever.

PATENT APPARATUS

For Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing.

By means of this Machine a horse can be clipped in about half-an-hour, only one man and boy being required. It works at the rate of between 2,000 and 3,000 cuts per minute, and the cutters being made with the Patent Grasshopper Springs, never require sharpening; also used for Sheep shearing. A sheep may be sheared in about three minutes. Price 7-7-0.

HORSE-CLIPPERS.



No. 1.—ORIGINAL.—This well-known Instrument has now been before the public for twenty years, and has given universal satisfaction, and is everywhere acknowledged to be by far the best and cheapest in the market. It has been known to clip between 200 and 300 horses before requiring sharpening.

No. 2.—One-handed Clipper for heads, manes, quarters, and difficult parts, leaving one hand at liberty to hold the horse, thus enabling the clipping to be performed by one man only. This Machine is also used for clipping Poodles.

No. 3.—One-handed Clipper, with coarser teeth for legs and bellies, and coarse hair, which would break the finer teeth, avoiding the necessity of getting under the animal and consequent liability of accident to the man and also to the machine.

No. 4.—A two-handed Instrument, with the Patent Grasshopper Springs over the plates. This improvement renders the machines simply perfect, producing a softness and ease of motion not to be surpassed, whilst by the peculiar and continuous self-acting pressure of the spring the two plates are kept in cutting contact, and the machine requires no further sharpening. It is, therefore, specially adapted for Dog Clipping.

No. 5.—Has a third pressure plate, which, bearing on the entire cutting portion of the machine, produces a soft and even motion.

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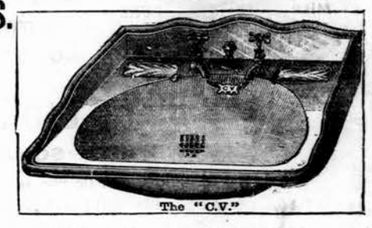

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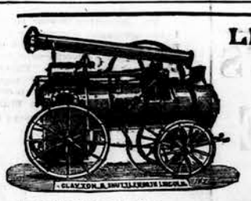

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